The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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INAUGURATION SALE

OF

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

FOR

Fall 1883

AT THE

BEE HIVE

STATE STREET,

Opposite Palmer House Entrance.

Strangers, ask your friends, if you have any in this city, what it means when the Bee Hive announces a Hosiery Sale, and after you hear the answer you will not tarry long to reach our place.

THEY WILL TELL YOU

IT MEANS SACRIFICE REGARDLESS OF COST!

LADIES' GOODS.

500 dozen Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose and Fleeced Lined Hose, **three pairs for $1.00.**
Worth from 50 to 75 cts. per pair.

100 doz. Ladies' Ingrain Cotton Hose, full regular made, **two pairs for 75 cts.**

Three cases Ladies' Cashmere Vests and Drawers at **50 cts. each.**

Two cases Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Drawers at **$1.00 each.**

Two cases Ladies' All-Wool White Vests and Drawers at **$1.00 each.**

GENTS' GOODS.

100 dozen Men's All-Wool Cashmere Hose, regular made, **three pairs for $1.00.**

150 dozen Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers in white and peacock blue, at **50 cts. each.**
Would be a bargain at 75 cts.

Three cases All-Wool Men's Scarlet Shirts and Drawers at **$1.00 each.**

One case only of Men's Egyptian Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers at **$1.75 each** (regular price $3.00).

50 dozen Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers of the celebrated Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co., full regular made, at **$2.50 each.**

OUR OWN SHIRT.

We are still selling an Unlaundried Men's Shirt, made of Wamsutta Muslin, 2,000 fine linen, re-inforced front, linen cuffs and band, patent back, at the ridiculously low price of **79 CTS. EACH.** Perfect fit guaranteed.

COME EARLY,

To avoid the usual Saturday afternoon rush.

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.

174 & 176 STATE-ST.

ORDERS BY MAIL receive prompt and faithful attention. Please state size desired, and make allowance for postage.

BETHESDA

Mineral Water, carbonated and bottled at the spring in Waukesha, is now in use at the

Atlantic, Brevoort, Briggs, Clifton, Continental, Crawford, City, Douglas, Leland, Matteson, Palmer, Sherman, Tremont, Chicago Club, Calumet Club, Century Club, Irish-Am. Club, Iroquois Club, Mercantile Club, Union Club, McCoy's,

And at nearly every prominent bar in the city.

BETHESDA is sold also by the gallon in quantities to suit, and delivered free.

BETHESDA A is Nature's remedy for every form of Kidney Disease, Diabetes, Indigestion, etc.

Send for price-list.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,
175 Wabash-av.,
Telephone 5,452. Palmer House Block.

BROWN, PETTIBONE & KELLY,

STATIONERS,

Book-Book Makers and Printers,

194 & 196 Dearborn-st.

Carry a Complete Stock of Commercial Stationery, and furnish Blank Books and General Printing to order, promptly.

NECKWEAR,

MANUFACTURED BY

Tomlinson, Smith & Co.,

156 and 158 Fifth-av.

A. H. Abbott & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ART NOVELTIES FOR DECORATION.

DRAWING SUPPLIES Of Every Description.

50 Madison-st.

Toys, Presents, Gifts, Art Wares, Fancy Goods, Novelties.

The largest and most complete line in all America, and prices guaranteed to be lower than others ask for similar goods.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

Corner Madison and Wabash.

Hunting, Fishing & Pleasure Boats

CEDAR OR PINE.

A good clinker-built Boat, 13 feet long, 36-inch beam, weight 50 to 75 pounds, with oars, $30. Boats built to order. We have samples of our Boats at Chicago and Louisville Expositions. Call and see them or send stamp for catalogue of sizes and prices.

POWELL & DOUGLAS, Waukegan, Ill.,

Manufacturers of Wind-Mills, Pumps, etc.

C. & Co. COON & CO.'S LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS

ASK YOUR FURNISHER FOR THEM.

Father Columbia's Telegraph

Sends long or short messages to New York for One Cent a word. Office Daily Truth, 5 Arcade-court.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Kid Glove Sale!"

A remarkable sale—the best of its kind we shall have for many years to come—goes into effect today. We mention in the following color assortments

French Gray! Steel Gray! Fawn! Smoke Color! Sandelwood! Browns! Dead Leaf Browns! Wall Flower Red! Prussian Blue! Marine Blue! Russet! etc.

3-Button Real Kid Gloves, $1.00! 4-Button Real Kid Gloves, $1.25! 6-Button Real Kid Gloves, $1.50! worth $1.90! $2.20! $2.70!

4-Button Embroidered Back Kid Gloves at $1.00! worth $2.00! "New Foster Hook" Kid Gloves, with Electric Cord, at lowest market value.

State and Madison-sts.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Our Fall exhibit of Fashionable Furniture far surpassess, in richness, variety, and elegance of design, any previous display.

New attractions, beautiful and artistic, are added daily to our collection.

Our line of medium and low-priced goods is unusually large and prices unusually low.

Our Curtain and Drapery Department is exceptionally attractive, being **ENTIRELY NEW,** and comprising all the late novelties in design and fabric.

Wood Mantels, Grates, Tiling, Fire Places, and all ***Fittings*** and ***Decorations*** for the ***Fire Place.***

State and Adams-sts.

COAL!

HARD AND SOFT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

All new, under sheds, well screened, and in good order. Delivered promptly in all parts of the city at lowest market rates. Quality guaranteed.

J. L. HATHAWAY,

MAIN OFFICE, 89 MARKET-ST.

DOCKS—Fifteenth and Clark-sts., 68 Kingsbury-st., 3423 South Halsted-st., Clybourn Place Bridge.

RAIL YARD—94 North Wood-st.

COAL.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Retail Coal-Dealers' Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Room 4, La Salle-st. entrance, this day, Saturday, Sept. 29, at 2 p. m. All retail dealers are invited to be present, and to come prepared to sign the roll of membership. GEO. G. POPE, Secretary.

The Attention of Visitors to the

STATE FAIR GROUNDS

Is called to the property of the

WEST CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

Situated at the northwest corner of the grounds. Extending from Madison to Kinzie-st. Just west of Central Park. The Madison-st. cars run to it. The Western Dummy Railroad runs through it. The Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, running twenty trains daily, has two stations upon it. The Western Indiana Belt Line Railroad runs through it. Being outside the city limits wooden houses are permitted. Fifty houses have been built there each year for three years past. The large range of this subdivision affords property suitable for high or low priced residences, mercantile business, and for manufacturing. For sale in lots or blocks. For full particulars and plats call on M. A. FARR, Agent, 68 Washington-st.

Wire Flower Stands!

IN NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES, AT

BARBEE WIRE & IRON WORKS,

100 LAKE STREET.

JULIUS BAUER,

Piano Manufacturer,

IS NOW IN HIS

New and Elegant Building,

156 & 158 Wabash-av.,

CORNER MONROE-ST.

New and Immense Stock of

Pianos & Organs

In every variety of style. Each Piano has the acoustic figuring of the violin. The largest stock of

Musical Instruments and Merchandise

IN THE WEST.

As the stock of everything is very complete and extensive, great inducements will be offered to buyers.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

"Parisian Suit Co."

OUR

GRAND OPENING

OF

PARIS

Costumes, Wraps,

AND

Millinery

Will occur Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 3 and 4.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,

State and Monroe,

Under Palmer House. PROBY & TUTTLE.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Best Set Teeth, $8.

NO PAIN EXTRACTING.

The only reliable teeth without a plate. Visitors to Exposition leaving impression for teeth in the morning can have same day.

DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building; the highest ground within 15 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Agts. for the S. I. Land & Building Co.

HATS.—FALL STYLES Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff, and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

MANDEL BROTHERS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

OUR FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION OF

French, English, and German

BLACK

Dress Goods

Is now open. Our stock was never more complete and attractive than at this season. It includes:

Ottoman Broche,
Drap d'Almy,
Poplin Cords,
Silk Warp Henriettas,
French Billiard Cloths,
Jardinier Novelties,
Fine Armures,
Tricot Broadcloth,
Stockinettes,
Tamise Cloths, &c.

Many Elegant New Weaves will be found among these first receipts. They are exclusive designs.

"IN OUR"

MOURNING GOODS

DEPARTMENT

WILL BE FOUND

"COURTAULD'S CRAPE,"

English Veiling and Trimming Crapes from the lowest price to the BEST QUALITIES.

AS A SPECIAL BARGAIN

WE SHALL OFFER

100 PIECES

ALL WOOL DOUBLE WIDTH

French Camelettes,

At 50c.

These are a rare bargain, and SHOULD BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention

117 to 123 State-st.

Branch, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

Over 100 different styles and qualities of Men's

UNDERWEAR,

And ten times this variety of

HOSIERY,

Including all qualities, from low-priced to the finest produced in the world, are now offered at most attractive prices by

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

Their stocks of Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Suspenders will be found unequaled in magnitude or variety.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

SHIRTS

MADE TO ORDER AT REASONABLE PRICES BY

WILSON BROS.,

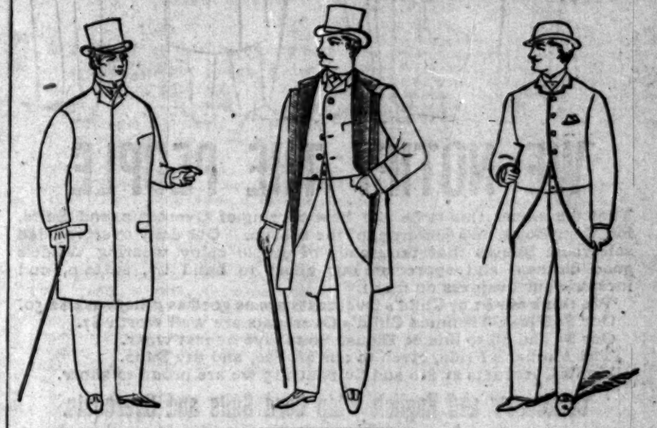
113 & 115 State-st.

FRED W. CROFT | TAILOR AND DRAPER. FALL GOODS.

157 South Clark-st.

PUTNAM'S

JOUR TAILOR MADE CLOTHING



Artistic in Cut and Finish.
Thoroughly and Neatly Sewed.
Elegant and Beautiful in Style.
At no Greater Cost than Inferior Goods.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

The Largest Manufacturing and Retail Clothing House in the West.

Northeast cor. of Clark & Madison-sts.

MINER, BEAL & CO., Proprietors.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul RAILWAY CO.,

IN CONNECTION WITH

The Northern Pacific R. R. Co.,

Is prepared to receive and forward, with promptness and dispatch, freight for Portland, Salem, the Dalles, Walla Walla, Albany, Astoria, Cornwallis, Eugene City, Independence, McMinnville, Oregon City, Pendleton, Roseburg, Umatilla, Dayton, Goldendale, Kalama, New Tacoma, Olympia, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria, and all points in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and British Columbia, on or reached via the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Business for the Territories named will have prompt and efficient handling at terminal stations, and quick and safe transit via this line.

The well-established reputation of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway as the best route for through traffic is the most satisfactory guarantee to shippers that freight for Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and British Columbia, consigned to its care via the new route, will be handled in the most expeditious and advantageous manner.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Northern Pacific Railroads will make the same rates from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other commercial centres, to Portland, Salem, the Dalles, Walla Walla, and other terminal points west of Lake Pendoreille, as are made from same points to San Francisco, Sacramento, and other terminal stations in California.

S. S. MERRILL, General Manager.
A. C. BIRD, General Freight Agent.
C. L. RISING, Commercial Agent, 55 Clark-st., Chicago.

AT THE

CITY OF PARIS.

SPECIAL TODAY!

500 Doz.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

HOSE,

At 20 cts. a Pair,

AT THE

City of Paris

STATE AND WASHINGTON STS.

CHICAGO.

STEINWAY

Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent musical authority of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Pianos of the World.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 6 per cent on improved business property in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants, or on improved farms in Indiana and Illinois, in sums of $2,000 and upwards. Partial payments allowed.

BONDS

Carefully selected of States, Counties, Cities, Towns, and School Districts, for sale. Send for descriptive lists and prices.

N. W. Harris & Co.,

176 Dearborn-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS!

SPECIAL SALE!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

Interesting to Hotel, Restaurant Keepers, and Prudent Housewives.

We offer this morning and the coming week

Special Inducements

In our LINEN DEPT., and submit the following

BARGAINS!

64-in. Bleached Satin Damask, - 75c
5-8 Napkins to match, - $1.50

68-in. Bleached Satin Damask, - 87½c
Very handsome patterns.
5-8 Napkins to match, - $1.75

72-in. Bleached Double Satin Damask, $1.00
Large variety choice patterns.
Full 5-8 Napkins to match, - $2.25
3-4 " " - $3.00

70-in. Bleached Double Satin Damask, $1.25
Elegant designs.
5-8 Napkins to match, - $2.50

70-in. Bleached Double Satin Damask, $1.37½
Extra heavy, exquisite patterns.
5-8 Napkins to match, - $3.00

70-in. Bleached Double Satin Damask, $1.50
Very fine and newest patterns.
3-4 Napkins to match, - $6.00

We import direct, and can assure the purchasing public that we aim to quote the Lowest Prices.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention

117 to 123 State-st.

Branch, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

A YOUNG MAN, 26 years old, and of good business ability, now employed in Boston, is going to Helena, Bozeman, or Livingston, Montana, by Oct. 15, to live, and desires to have spt. some age of there. Address L. S. MORRIS, Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass.

WE NOTIFY THE PEOPLE

That we intend this to be the best offering of Overcoats and Suits, for Men, Boys, and Children, of the season. Our daily overcrowded salesroom shows that thousands of people enjoy wearing Wilde's good clothes, and appreciate our effort to build up, sustain, and increase our business on merit.

We think our $1.97 Child's Overcoats are as good as others ask $2.50.
Our $5 Plush Trimmed Child's Overcoats are well worth $7.
Our $5 and $6.50 line of Blouse Suits give honest wear.
The Mother's Pride, given to our $8, $10, and $12 Suits.
Men's Overcoats at $10 and Suits at $15 we are proud to show.

Corkscrew and English Whip Cord Suits and Overcoats.

These goods are pronounced by connoisseurs and gentlemen of advanced tastes as unequaled in the history of the retail clothing trade.

Our $30 Satin Lined Whitney Indigo Blue Beaver Overcoats we think will still further increase our reputation for best value in goods and prices. Still finer qualities at $35 and $45.

PLEASE ALLOW US TO SHOW YOU OUR GOODS.
OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. SATURDAYS.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.,
Corner State and Madison-sts.
FRANK REED, Manager.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.,
State and Washington-sts.,
CHICAGO.

MAIL ORDERS.

We desire to offer to purchasers residing at a distance the superior facilities and advantages of our "MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT," assuring them of faithful and prompt service.

Its organization is such that every advantage to be derived from a personal visit is secured to the customer whose wants and preferences are clearly expressed.

Intended to be of practical service to its patrons, it invites correspondence concerning all wants, however small. Catalogues and price-lists being of no permanent value, and often misleading to those who read them, we prefer to furnish information on application, and will send goods subject to approval. Samples sent where practicable. We thus bring the advantages of our large and rich stock, complete assortment, and more favorable prices within the reach of those who

Order by Mail.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

PARIS STORE.
236, 238 & 240 State-st.,
COR. JACKSON.

TALK ABOUT HOSIERY!

A Princely Display!

As an inducement to examine the goods and compare prices we will close

60 doz. Ladies' Brown Cardinal Ribbed Hose, regular made, at 25c. Would be cheap at 37c.

50 doz. Plain All-Wool Regular-Made Hose at 33c. Reduced from 45c.

100 doz. extra long regular made Balbriggan Hose at 19c. Were cheap at 25c.

85 doz. Ladies' Solid-Colored Ingrain Cotton Hose, regular made, at 29c. Former price, 45c.

37 doz. Ladies' Fancy-Striped Cotton Hose, regular made, at 25c.

125 doz. extra heavy double heel and toe pin-striped Hose at 29c. Sold everywhere at 50c.

35c doz. Ladies' Plain, Colored, and Black Lisle and Silk Hose at 75, 87, 97c, $1.19, and $1.95. All reduced fully one-half to close.

29 doz. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose at 25c. Scarce at 50c.

IN FINE
Ladies' Underwear!
Our offerings are unequaled.

350 Doz. Merino Vests and Pants to match at 39c. Reduced from 63c.

145 doz. Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Pants to match at 97c. Others ask $1.95.

87 doz. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests and Pants to match at $1.50. Cheap at $2.25.

We are offering an extensive line of pure
Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs
At 11c to 25c each.
Ladies' and Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs in endless variety at extremely low prices.

OUR DISPLAY OF
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Is more varied and extensive than ever before. It is our 44 Unlaundried Shirt that has stirred up such a furor and is the talk of the town.

One Week Only.
Infants' Kid Shoes at 25c, worth 50c.
Children's School Shoes at 49c, worth 90c.
Misses' School Shoes at 95c, worth $1.50.
Ladies' Slippers, 13 or 2, pair 25c.
Boys' and Youths' Boots at $1.24, worth $2.

PARIS STORE,
236, 238 & 240 State-st.,
COR. JACKSON.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
WINE OF PEPTONE.
A wineglassful of which contains 12 grammes of Beef Artificially Digested Peptone. It is entirely assimilable and passes into the blood vessels without squirting the stomach to do any previous work. It is highly recommended by the Medical faculty of Paris to convalescents, to persons whose blood is poor or who suffer from CHLOROSIS, DIABETES, WEAKNESS, GENERAL WASTING AWAY, STOMACH AFFECTIONS, GASTRALGIA, LOSS OF APPETITE OR TO THOSE EXHAUSTED BY EXCESS OF WORK, AGE, PAIN, SUFFERING, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, FREQUENT TRAVELLING OR LONG FATIGUE. Paris, Rue Vivienne, No. 8.
Sold by all Druggists.

KID GLOVES P. CENTEMERI & CO.'S.
THE MOST PERFECT FITTING GLOVE MADE
Mail orders receive SPECIAL ATTENTION. New color and price list sent free.
Sole Agents, Van Boven & Maynard, No. 7 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO, ILL.

"UNION" FOLDING BED,

With Woven-Wire Mattress, takes all the bedding. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 73 to 83 Fifth-st., Chicago. For sale by Furniture Dealers.

USE
Merrick's Spool Cotton!
Six-Cord, Soft-Finish, 200 Yards.
For Machine or Hand-Sewing.
ALSO
Merrick's Ready-Wound Bobbins!

For Sewing-Machine Shuttles.
The latter are put up in packages of 200 yards each, as shown by above cut. By their use time and labor is saved, the annoyance of winding iron bobbins obliterated, and a more perfect stitch obtained.
For sale by all the leading dry-goods houses and sewing-machine agencies.
Try it and you will use no other.
GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY,
205 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.

Mark's Reclining Chair.
BEST in the world. Send for catalogue. 8016 Wester Avenue, Elkard 221 State-s
HILDRETH & CO.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles
(Burr Pat. 1869.) Elegant, Comfortable, Perfect. The Best in use. A. H. Andrews & Co., 111 to 117 Fifth-av. Send for ill. Catalogue.

OWING TO THE MANY
FAILURES
IN
THE PAST FEW MONTHS
IT HAS ENABLED US TO
Buy Thousands of Dollars' Worth
OF
MERCHANDISE
FROM
FORCED SALES.

THESE PRICES PROVE IT

5c for a pair of Ladies' Ribbed Hose in Solid Colors.
19c for a pair of Ladies' Hose, silk clocked.
25c for a pair of Ladies' full regular Hose in solid colors.
35c for a pair of Ladies' extra fancy Hose, full regular, and the latest designs.
15c for a pair of Gents' genuine British Half Hose, seamless.
50c for a fine Corset never before offered for less than 75c.
5c for a Ladies' fine Handkerchief with colored border.
10c for a Ladies' all linen Hemstitch Handkerchief, with colored border, in the latest designs.
25c for a fine All Silk Handkerchief, extra fancy.
25c for Gents' Underwear, extra heavy.
50c for Gents' Colored Underwear, extra heavy.
95c for Gents' or Ladies' All Wool Scarlet Underwear.
50c for Gents' Unlaundried Shirts with Linen Bosom and Cuffs.
50c for Gents' extra heavy Duck Overalls, fancy patterns.
25c for Gents' silk finished Suspenders.
20c for Ladies' Extra Fine Mull Fichus.
50c for Ladies' Extra Fine Lace Fichus.
10c for good Steel Pocket Knives.
25c for Extra Fine Steel Pocket Knives.
25c for good Kid Gloves in all colors.
2c for a dozen of good Dress Buttons.
5c for a dozen of Extra Fine Dress Buttons.
4c for a yard of Gros Grain Ribbon in all colors.
95c for a good Accordion.
95c for good and extra large Building Blocks.
5c for a large size Dust Pan.
10c for a Decorated Cuspadore.
18c for a yard of good Oil Cloth.
50c for a pair of Window Shades, decorated.
60c for a pair of good Gray Blankets.
$1.00 for a pair of Heavy White Blankets.
6c for a yard of good Dress Ginghams.
12c for a yard of Black Brocade Dress Goods.
18c for a yard of All-Wool Red Flannel.
50c for a yard of All-Wool Dress Flannel.
45c for a yard of All-Wool Black Cashmere.

THE FAIR
OF
E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, Dearborn-sts.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

Men's Furnishing Goods.

We are exhibiting the *Choicest Novelties* in
Fine Neckwear, Suspenders, Jewelry, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

Our "Critic" Puff Scarf
Is very popular, and the best fitting in the market.

Silk Umbrellas
At $5.00 each,
Reduced from $6.00.

Underwear
AND
Hosiery,
Embracing the leading makes of the World, and of our own Importation, in fine assortment.

STERN REALITY.

The Schooner David Vance Tries to Ascend the River Wrong-End Foremost.

She Collided Heavily with the West Abutment of Adams Street Bridge.

The East Span of the Viaduct Displaced and Completely Wrecked.

A Dozen Persons and Several Vehicles Precipitated into the Chasm.

One Man Probably Fatally Injured—Narrow Escapes—Somebody Liable for Heavy Damages.

ON THE GROUND.

THE CRASH AND THE RESULT.

The schooner David Vance, one of the largest vessels of her class on the lakes, was towed stern foremost yesterday noon by the tugs Shields and Hood against the masonry abutment of the Adams street viaduct. The shock was a terrific one, and the viaduct could not stand it. The stonework was shattered, the iron girders sprung from their supports, iron braces were broken, and almost simultaneously with the striking of the vessel a section of the viaduct about seventy feet in length fell with a crash, carrying with it half a score or more of people, two vehicles, and three horses.

NOT MANY THERE.

By a fortunate chance, owing doubtless to the hour, the viaduct was not crowded with people waiting for the bridge to close. Had it been the loss of life would certainly have been appalling. As if by a miracle, too, the few who were on the viaduct when the crash came escaped without death, although as it was several were seriously injured, two perhaps fatally.

THE INJURED.

One man was thrown in the river, while his wife was buried beneath the débris of the little bridge-house which tumbled down on the wharf below a confused mass of bricks and boards. Another man was pitched headforemost down on the wharf, a distance of about fifteen feet, and lay as if dead. A light wagon, drawn by a single horse, was broken into a hundred different pieces, having stood just where the divide in the flooring of the viaduct occurred. A piece of a large iron brace was driven through the dash-board, which was twisted from the box and hurled off to one side, the box was torn into splinters and the four wheels were scattered about in the rubbish. The horse was so badly maimed that it had to be killed, and yet the occupant of the wagon, by a wonderful piece of fortune, was not killed. He was wedged in between two big iron braces and seriously hurt, but was not struck by any of the flying pieces of iron.

NARROW ESCAPES.

An express wagon, drawn by two horses, which stood a few feet in front of the other vehicle, went down with a section of flooring which fortunately did not divide, and while the wagon was considerably broken up by the shock the driver and the horses escaped with slight bruises. One young woman who stood near the west end of the falling part saved herself by clinging to the railing, but was thrown into a fit by the fright. If any other people were on the viaduct at the time they must have escaped injury and run off home before recovering from the fright, for none others could be found who numbered themselves with the luckless lot.

NOBODY UNDERNEATH.

Nor was any one standing on the wharf under the viaduct when it fell, which was another singularly fortunate feature of the affair. The men employed about the large freight-house of the Fort Wayne Road, which is divided by the viaduct, were all taking their noonday meal and rest, otherwise some of them would very probably have been underneath the tumbling mass and met their death.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The news of the accident spread with rapidity over the city and hundreds of people came flocking to the scene. The first reports were as usual ridiculously exaggerated, some having it that more than a hundred people had been killed. Wives and children of men employed about the freight-house hurried down from their homes with the dread of hearing terrible news of fathers and husbands. Every patrol-wagon in the city and a large squad of police were summoned to the spot, and for a time everything was confusion. The work of rescuing the injured, however, had already been commenced by the laborers on the wharf and from the freight-house, and from the statements made by unfortunate ones, which are given below, some idea can be gathered of the experience through which they passed yesterday noon:

THE VICTIMS.

JAMES FOLEY.

James Foley, a stevedore who lives at 82 Wright street, on the West Side, was eating his dinner in the bridge-house, which his wife had just brought him. He was loading coal on the D. A. Bayley, and it was his custom to cross over to the West Side to meet his wife and eat in the bridge-house. They were seated talking, and he had just about finished his meal, when he felt a crash, "like an earthquake," he said. "I rushed to the door," said he, "and just as I got there I was pitched headlong into the river. It must have been thirty feet, I suppose. As I was falling head-foremost I saw my wife coming after me. She was perhaps eight or ten feet from me, and that is how she did not fall into the river with me. Yes, the water was very cold, and after I struck I did not know a thing until I got out. I don't even know how I got out, but I know the water nearly froze me."

On being told that he was pulled out by several laborers, he laughingly asked: "Is that so; and did I take the plank?" Foley's injuries are only slight. His right leg was struck by a piece of timber and benumbed so that he can scarcely walk. He also has a slight flesh wound on the left arm and on the back of the head, and the left ear is cut. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter who visited him last evening that he "felt sore all over," and asked the reporter's opinion as to whether the city would pay for this personal damage.

MRS. MARY FOLEY.

Mrs. Mary Foley stated that when she felt the crash she of course did not know what to think of it. The next moment she felt the bridge give way and realized that she was falling to the ground. She also saw her husband as he was falling, and hallooed to him. She says the "little shanty," or bridge-house, fell upon her, and she was completely imprisoned. She supposes that she was buried about fifteen minutes, and no one appeared to hear her screams for help. Finally she placed her arm through an opening and attracted attention. She was also taken home in the patrol wagon. Her wounds are of a more serious nature. Her right arm is severely cut and lacerated, which injuries she sustained while endeavoring to attract relief from amid the timbers. The back of her head was severely cut as if done by some sharp instrument, or falling brick more likely, as the brick-work of the bridge-house also fell upon her. The left side of her face wore an ugly bruise, and there was a flesh-wound on her forehead. She does not think that she sustained any internal injuries, but is considerably bruised about the body and lower limbs. Dr. Lee attended to her wounds, and pronounced her out of danger. They have been married about a year, and are aged about 25 and 20, respectively.

J. B. CHALIFOUX.

J. B. Chalifoux, undertaker and livery-stable keeper, at No. 215 South Halsted street, was on the viaduct in his buggy, a distance of about fifteen feet from the street. He was thrown headforemost against an iron girder, and was severely cut on the head, he also sustained serious injuries in the back, just above the hip. The pain was very acute, and his groans and cries were pitiable in the extreme. He was taken home and medical aid summoned. He was visited last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter, and was found resting more easy, but his pains were not alleviated. It is feared that he has sustained internal injuries. Mr. Chalifoux states that just before the vessel struck the abutment he saw a fender thrown out, but even then he did not think there would be anything serious. "I did not think a tug could knock the bridge down," said he. On being asked if the parting of lines caused the accident he quickly replied, "No rope broke; the vessel sheered over," and he repudiated the idea also that the wind was blowing strong enough to have the least effect. Notwithstanding these severe injuries, together with the loss of the use of both arms, Mr. Chalifoux never lost consciousness. He says there were only a few people on the viaduct at the time—not over ten or twelve. The undertaker's wagon in which he was seated at the time was literally shattered to splinters, and his fine bay horse was so maimed that Officer Bonfield shot it to relieve its misery.

P. HANSEN,

the driver of the express wagon, with two horses, was the foremost one on the viaduct. He was thrown off, falling on his head, but strangely only sustained a slight scalp wound. He was slightly hurt on the right shoulder, right hip, and back. He is a German and 53 years of age. One of the horses was injured, but the other was unhurt.

LENA MASS.

Miss Lena Mass lives at No. 390 West Ohio street, and works at Lawrence's label-printing establishment. She and her friend, Miss Annie Olson, had been over home, and were just returning to their work. When a TRIBUNE reporter called at the residence of Miss Mass last evening he was informed by her sister that "they took Lena over to Mr. Olson's, No. 391 West Indiana street—they did not want to let ma know anything about it until she got better." But the aged mother had learned that her daughter was not seriously injured, and bore up well under the affliction. Miss Mass was found reclining on a sofa, under great mental excitement and suffering no little from her bruises. She had sustained a rather severe cut on the back of the head, which she received, no doubt, in falling against the railing. To the reporter she said: "Annie and I were on the viaduct, about six feet, I suppose. There were about eight or ten others on the viaduct ahead of us. When the shock came I felt the boards under my feet giving away. I caught the railing, and I felt that give way, and then I caught the iron girders and held on until Annie came back after me and took me off. And if she had not have come back I would no doubt have fallen with the flooring and been killed, perhaps, because we had no more than cleared the viaduct than down it went."

"And yes," spoke up Miss Annie, "if she had done as I did she would not have been hurt at all. Why, I just screamed and ran as soon as I heard the crash, and hallooed for Lena to come on. But I looked back and saw she had fallen down and was clinging to the railing, and so I went back and led her off, and we left the boards giving away as we stepped upon them."

Subsequently the reporter was informed that Miss Lena Mass was unfortunately subject to epileptic fits, and during this excitement had fainted and was in that stupor while unconsciously clinging to the iron girder. She was taken over to the Union Depot, where she had another attack of epilepsy. During the afternoon she had several delirious attacks, and would frequently cry out, "The bridge is falling—help!"

ADAM SOPH.

Adam Soph, of 149 North Ashland avenue, was standing near the viaduct, and was struck on the forehead by a falling rail. It is only a slight abrasion. He is a laborer in the employ of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road.

Jeremiah Crowley, a laborer in that vicinity, states that three men were seated under the arch "going through" their dinner. "They heard the 'rise pouring'" and skipped just in time to save being crushed. Crowley saw Faily struggling in the water. "and me and some of the boys handed him a plank and brought him out," said Crowley, who, as an eye-witness, also repudiates the idea that any rope broke or that the wind had the least effect on the course of the vessel.

JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy was perhaps the most dangerously injured of all. He sustained a concussion of the brain from the effects of his fall, and possibly a fracture of the base of the skull. The extent of his injuries have not yet been ascertained, but the physicians will make a further examination this morning. He was taken to the County Hospital in an unconscious condition, but late last evening he gained his consciousness and seemed to improve a little. He is a stranger in the city, and came from Sycamore, Ill. He is 34 years of age, well dressed, wore jewelry, and on his person were found several hundred dollars and a few baggage checks.

THE RUINS.

THEY ARE SURVEYED BY A BRIDGETENDER OF A CONTEMPLATIVE TURN OF MIND.

For an hour after the crash the air was filled with a fine dust of splinters, which fell upon the hundreds of curious people who flocked to the spot. The wrecked viaduct could be plainly seen from Madison street bridge and other points of observation; but the crowds were not satisfied without a closer view. The two horses that had escaped the wreck were driven along the dock, and were almost white with dust, although they showed no signs of injury. The ruins were a confused mass of rotten iron, twisted bars and braces, heaps of blocks from the broken pavement, a couple of prostrate street-lamps, the remnants of a buggy in small pieces, demoralized express-wagon, and, lying on the dock beside the great pile of rubbish, was the body of the horse. The iron railing which had been torn from the viaduct was used by the police to keep back the crowd. And standing on the bridge at midday, while the clocks were striking the hour, on the bridge which was swung in the middle of the river—was the bridge-tender, contemplating the desolation in silence and alone.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

THE GREAT BLOW, THE RECOIL, AND THEN THE CRASH.

Why such a heavy mass of stone and iron should have succumbed to the shock caused by the collision of a schooner with the abutment seemed a mystery to all, and the various theories and criticisms offered in the premises were very puzzling. "The iron was rotten," "The viaduct had not been properly constructed," The "accident had been expected daily," and so on. The fall was doubtless caused by the iron girders springing from their supports at the point where the divide occurred. These girders extended from the stone abutment to two iron piers, or, rather, from the abutment to little ledges at the top of the iron piers. When the vessel struck the masonry the latter did not tumble, but leaned for a few seconds toward the west, pushing the girders and all that they supported just as far to the west. Then came the recoil of the vessel which allowed the masonry to spring back not only to its old upright position, but a little further to the east—that is, it swayed for a moment or two. It pulled the girders with it and the further ends slipped off the ledges which supported them, and then came the crash, the iron braces up above snapping like cords in response to the increased burden put upon them. That the accident occurred in this way is evident, as the east ends of the girders remained on the masonry, as will appear from the accompanying cut. It is also evident from the fact that the east ends of the girders of the adjoining section of the viaduct, which did not fall, were also sprung off their ledges on the other side of the pier and sunk down nearly a foot; but here the braces were stronger, or had less to bear, and the collapse was not complete. There was great danger, though, of this next section falling, and people were kept from underneath it by the police. Later in the day it was braced up, when the work of removing the débris commenced.

THE TALES THEY TELL.

HOW THE TUGMEN, THE VESSEL CAPTAIN, AND THE BRIDGETENDER ACCOUNT FOR THE ACCIDENT.

Immediately after the collision Capt. Charles McCarle, of the tug Thomas Hood, and Capt. William Kirby, of the tug M. Shields, surrendered themselves to the police officers and were taken to the Central Station, where Capt. McCarle made the following statement, which was verified by Capt. Kirby:

CAPT. M'CARLE'S STATEMENT.

"We were towing the schooner David Vance stern first up the river to Armour & Dole's elevator A, where she was to take on her cargo of grain. The Hood, of which I am Captain, had the head line, or more properly speaking, the stern line, and the Shields had the bow-line, and was what we term the stern tow. I signaled Adams street bridge just before entering the port draw of the Madison street bridge. The bridgetender swung the bridge promptly, but as another vessel had the port draw of the Adams street bridge I was obliged to cross the river at an angle and take the starboard draw. The Vance is a very large grain vessel, of nearly 800 tons burden, and as she was light she was pretty hard to handle. That is the reason why two tugs had hold of her, instead of one, which is all that the majority of vessels require. The river at that point has a very sharp bend, and I was obliged to pull hard ahead in order to bring her up stream so as to pass through the draw. In doing so the vessel took a sheer over towards the bridge, and I signaled the Shields to back her, so as to prevent colliding with the protection to the bridge. She then swung over to the starboard side, and before I could check her she struck the abutment of the viaduct which immediately gave way and the structure fell in with a terrific crash. For an instant I could hardly realize what had happened, but when I saw the clouds of dust and débris arising from the wreck, I was horrified at the thought of how many people might possibly have been carried down with the structure and been either killed or frightfully injured. As soon as possible both myself and Capt. Kirby gave ourselves up. I understand that we are accused of running too fast. That is not true. The bridge-tender claims that we were running at the rate of seven miles an hour, but he is very much mistaken, as it is impossible for any tug to run at that speed in the river even if she is light, as the decision caused by the shallow water holds the boat down. The reason why we were towing the schooner stern first is because it is much easier to wind a light vessel before taking her up stream on account of the narrowness of the river above. I don't believe the accident could have occurred had we been towing any other vessel that enters this port. The Vance has a very high stern, which, when she is light sits up out of the water about twenty feet from the surface to the taffrail. The accident is a bad one, but I thank God it is no worse."

CAPT. VANCE'S STORY.

Capt. Louis Vance is the master of the schooner David Vance, which is owned by Hibbard & Vance, of this port. About two hours after the accident occurred Capt. Vance appeared at the Central Station and was placed under arrest. His statement does not materially differ from that of Capt. McCarle, but he thinks that there would have been no trouble had the abutment been properly protected by piles. He says the piles which are driven there are wholly inadequate to protect the structure, or his vessel could never have struck. He also believes that the masonry must have been very weak, as, according to his statement, the vessel did not strike it with more than ordinary force, and in proof of this he says that not a single stanchion in the vessel was broken. A hole was stove in her port quarter and a portion of her bulwarks carried away, but the entire damage to the schooner will not likely exceed $125, and some estimate it at about one-half that amount.

SIGNING THE BONDS.

Capt. Higgie, of the V. O. T. Company, owner of the tugs Hood and Shields, signed the bonds for the release of the tug Captains, which were placed at $5,000 each. Capt. Vance was also released on a bond of $5,000 signed by Capt. Higgie and Capt. John Keith.

It seems to be the general opinion that the tug company is responsible for the damage, and if the courts should so hold, by the time the viaduct is rebuilt, the schooner repaired, the horses and wagons paid for, and the doctors' bills paid, the tug company will be rather tired of this sort of amusement.

THE BRIDGETENDER'S STORY.

William McAuliffe is the bridgetender at Adams street, and his statement, shorn of its Irish dialect, is as follows: "The tugs signaled me and I turned my bridge promptly. The Hood was towing the Vance stern first up the river and the Shields had the checking-line. They came through the east draw of Madison street and swung across the river to enter the west draw of Adams street. The tugs were going at the rate of seven miles an hour at least, and were unable to hold the vessel, which swung over against the abutment, and knocking about three feet of the stone work out caused the whole span to fall in. It was pure carelessness, and would not have occurred had the tug Captains obeyed the ordinance in regard to speed. James Foley is a friend of mine who is employed on a dock near by dumping coal, and when his wife brought his dinner down I told them to go in the bridge-house and eat it. That is the way they happened to be in there when the viaduct fell and carried them down with it. I am a great loser myself by the accident, as I had a new coat and a brand-new pair of shoes which were ruined, and the story was cut short by the interviewer.

THE BROKEN BRIDGE.

HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

As soon as word of the accident was received at the City-Hall, City-Engineer Artingstall went to the viaduct for the purpose of making arrangements to have it repaired, in order that travel might be resumed as soon as possible, the Adams street bridge being used as much as any other in the city. He put fifteen or twenty men at work clearing away the débris, and will today commence the erection of a temporary trestle, expecting to have it finished by the middle of next week. This structure will cost about $1,500. He did not attempt to estimate the damage done to the viaduct, but guessed that about $10,000 would be required to replace the destroyed span. He looked at the iron and wood work, found both in good condition, and came to the conclusion that the falling of the span was not due to any inherent defect, but solely to the blow given by the stern of the schooner. This blow, he said, must have been a terrible one, since it displaced a portion of a wall of masonry, the abutment, which was between five and six feet thick on top. The stern of the vessel struck the north corner of this wall, forcing out a large part of it, thus removing the support of the north end of the viaduct, which "twisted" the span, tearing the west end loose from the adjoining span.

THE TRUSS WAS ABOVE.

The peculiarity of this viaduct lay in the fact that the truss were placed above the roadway, and not underneath, as is the case in about all the other viaducts. This construction was necessary in order that teams might have access to the freight-houses of the railroad companies along the dock line. Had the trusses been placed underneath, as at State street, the roadway on the ground would have been blocked up. The span which fell rested upon piers, and the only support on the east end was the abutment the schooner ran into, and the displacement of a portion of it produced the same effect as knocking the posts from under a house. At the other viaducts the spans are double supported just below the top of the abutment and near the centre, so that such an accident as that at Adams street is impossible. The usual bunch of piles for protective purposes had been driven north and south of the abutment, but they were useless to keep the vessel off. It appears that the vessel was loaded forward and was on her way up the river, stern first, to complete her cargo. The presence of grain forward and its absence astern could have but one effect. She was deep in the water at the bow, and her stern was high in the air. This part of the vessel was unusually sharp, and being higher it cleared the piles and struck the abutment squarely with terrible force. Had this happened at State street the boat would have been smashed and not the viaduct, for the double support of the latter would have kept it in position.

HISTORY OF THE VIADUCT.

The Adams street viaduct was originally built in 1869 by the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg. It was of iron, the roadway, of course, being of wood, and cost $37,530, the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company paying a third of the amount. The bridge was destroyed in the fire of 1871, but the viaduct not very materially damaged, it was rebuilt, however, in 1872, and two or three years ago was completely overhauled and put in good condition. At that time the railroad company put in a new span at the west end, where it runs through their depot, which is about 200 feet from the span that fell. This work had no effect upon the other parts of the viaduct. The spans still up are intact, and except the one immediately west of that which fell, will require no overhauling. City Engineer Artingstall having examined the remaining portion of the viaduct and finding it to be in good condition.

THE MAYOR.

A TRIBUNE reporter asked the Mayor if he intended calling a special meeting of the Council to appropriate money to repair the viaduct at once.

"No," he said, "I have sent the City Engineer over to examine it and see what is to be done. We have means for repairing such damages. I'll have him make an estimate of what the cost will be and present the matter to the Council Monday night. There are only two intervening days, and there's no necessity for calling a special meeting."

IT WAS NOT SLATAPER.

THE ENGINEER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY EXPLAINS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Mr. Felician Slataper, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was seen tonight at his residence in the East End with reference to the viaduct accident at Chicago. Asked whether or not the plans of the viaduct were in his office he said they were not. In reply to further inquiries, Mr. Slataper said he knew practically nothing about the structure or the nature of the accident. People must remember, he added, that accidents are liable to happen anywhere at any time. The railroad company did all its work in the best manner, but could not guarantee against accidents. The railroad company, as he understood, had nothing to do with the building of the viaduct. It was erected by the City of Chicago about thirteen years ago. Mr. Slataper concluded by saying he thought the plans could be found in the City Engineer's Department.

LARGE SUM INVOLVED.

The Heirs of Mrs. Armstrong Bring Suit for the Recovery of $350,000 from the Agent Who Managed Her Estate.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Judicial Court today before Judge William Allen and a jury the suit of Alexander S. Wheeler, administrator of the estate of Abigail Armstrong, against Warren R. Blodgett was begun, R. M. Morse Jr. and William G. Russell and W. W. Vaugh acting as counsel for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by the Hon. E. R. Hoar, the Hon. William Gaston, and Augustus Russ. The parties to this action are well-known Bostonians, and it involves the recovery of some $350,000, growing out of the fiduciary relations that existed between the defendant and Mrs. Armstrong for some ten years previous to her death, which occurred March 5, 1882.

It is a bill in equity brought by the administrator in the interest of the heirs-at-law of the deceased, consisting largely of nephews and nieces, who claim that Mr. Blodgett, in violation of his trust as manager of Mrs. Armstrong's estate, has illegally retained to his personal use large sums of money, stocks and bonds. Mrs. Armstrong, who resided at No. 35 Beacon street, was 88 years old at the time of her death, and for some time previous thereto had been somewhat infirm and partially blind. Her estate was worth about $1,000,000. From 1872 to the time of her death the defendant acted as her business adviser and manager of her property, collecting the rents of her real estate and dividends on her stocks. During these ten years the bill alleges that the defendant retained sums annually varying from $25,000 to $45,000 out of the income of Mrs. Armstrong's estate for services, and had transferred to himself $14,300 in United States Government bonds, 100 shares of the stock of the Boston & Albany Road, eighty-two shares of the Boston & Providence Railroad, and also a large number of shares in the Boston & Maine and Northern Railroads.

At the end of almost every year Mrs. Armstrong, for $1 and other valuable considerations, gave the defendant a receipt in full discharge of the money collected by him in the management of her estate. In 1878 Mrs. Armstrong signed a contract by which she agreed to give the defendant the entire net income of her property in compensation for his services in the care of it. Mr. Blodgett, during the time he had the care of Mrs. Armstrong's estate, paid the taxes and repairs on the real property and furnished her with the necessary sum for her yearly expenses, which it is claimed by the plaintiffs were very small.

The plaintiffs aver that from 1872 Mrs. Armstrong was of an unsound mind and was unduly influenced by the defendant in giving said receipts and making the contract of 1872 entitling the defendant to retain the net income of her large property, and that the transfer of bonds and stocks to him were obtained by the same means.

The defendant acknowledges in his answer the receipt of large sums from Mrs. Armstrong's property while acting as her agent, but denies that she was of an unsound mind or that any of the receipts, contracts, or transfers of bonds and stocks were obtained from her in his favor by any undue influence or solicitation on his part; but that they were all voluntary of her own free will and consent, and sets them up in bar of the plaintiffs' action. There are thirty-two issues framed for the jury to decide, but the principal ones are, first, whether at the time of the financial transaction and papers between Mrs. Armstrong and the defendant she was of a sound mind, the second being if any undue influence was exercised upon her by the defendant in their execution, and being thus liberally awarded for his services. The case will probably last about two weeks, and will consist largely of expert medical testimony bearing upon the question of Mrs. Armstrong's sanity. She left no will. Her estate was appraised at about $650,000.

EX-UNION PRISONERS.

The Chicago Ex-Union Prisoners of War Association met last evening at the Sherman and heard the report of Dr. Summers, their delegate to the National Convention of Ex-Prisoners of War recently held at Cleveland, O. It seems that the National Association has adopted a new constitution, recognizing in future only those State organizations that are charter associations. Under this rule the Chicago association made the first move and procured a charter, thereby proving a fierce opposition from other organizations in the State. Considerable discussion took place, in which harmony was urged, but it was finally decided that the members of the Chicago association who had signed the application for a charter should meet at an early date and organize a State association under the terms of the charter. The local association then elected the following officers: President, Gen. ... de C. Loud; Vice President, Capt. M. S. Robinson; Secretary, I. P. Gessert; Treasurer, O. D. Noble; Chaplain, C. D. Ramsey.

THE WRECKED VIADUCT.

The above cut shows the wreck as it appeared shortly after the accident. The abutment against which the schooner struck is seen on the left, and on the extreme right is shown a portion of the span which remained in place.

NEW YORK.

A Busy Day for the Cardinal and Prelates in the Catholic Council.

The "High-Joints" Make the Final Award in the Pool Percentage.

Reported Conference Between Gould and Villard to Discuss Northern Pacific Affairs.

More Talk from Schaefer and Slosson—The Sullivan-Slade Slugging-Match.

A Very Youthful Couple's Elopement—Suit for a Receiver for Albert Pulitzer's Paper.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—This was a busy day for the Cardinal and the prelates engaged in the Catholic Provincial Council. The congregation of Bishops assembled at 10 o'clock in the Cardinal's library, and their deliberations lasted until almost 1 o'clock. They held another session at 4 o'clock, and the theologians also assembled at that hour in the female orphan asylum. In each case the session was prolonged until after 6 o'clock. Tomorrow at 4 o'clock the last general session, at which both Bishops and theologians take part, will be held in the cathedral, and practically the business of the council will then be concluded. The decisions reached by the Bishops and the several committees during the week will then be prepared for presentation at the last public session, to be held in the cathedral Sunday.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

After the opening of the Episcopal Convention all the delegates present signed the testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, the newly-elected Assistant Bishop. Then the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, Hamilton Fish, and J. Pierrepont Morgan escorted Dr. Potter to the chancel, where he was presented to the convention by Dr. Morgan. After Dr. Potter had taken his seat the convention proceeded to elect the following standing committee: The Rev. Drs. W. E. Engenbrodt, Morgan Dix, and William F. Morgan, Stephen P. Nash, Hamilton Fish. The committee to consider the question of the Assistant Bishop's salary reported in favor of $7,000, to be paid from the Episcopal fund, but it was increased to $9,000, and a committee was appointed to devise means for raising the amount and increasing the Episcopal funds. A letter expressing the sorrow of the convention at the retirement of the venerable Bishop Potter, and expressing the hope that relief from active duty would restore his health and prolong his life, was then read and approved by the convention. It will be sent to the Bishop at once. The Missionary Committee elected consists of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius E. Sloose, the Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Henry L. Ziegenfuss, the Rev. E. W. McDonald, the Rev. F. B. Van Kleek, and Messrs. William M. Kinsland, James Bott, Eldridge T. Gerry, Charles D. Clark, and Calvin Frost. A committee of four clergymen and three laymen was appointed to revise the method of celebrating the centennial foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York Oct. 4, 1884. In the report submitted by the Warden of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, it is stated that $30,000 is needed for the erection of a dormitory for students. The convention closed with singing "Gloria in Excelsis Deo."

MISSIONARIES.

The Circassia, which will leave Pier No. 3, North River, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock for Glasgow will carry among its passengers the Rev. and Mrs. A. Z. Rose, the Rev. and Mrs. Jameson, Misses A. R. Gage, K. F. Evans, and L. A. Hardin, and Dr. Ryan, a native Christian of Burmah, who sail for Burmah as missionaries under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Association. Dr. Ryan has recently been graduated at Kalamazoo and the University of Michigan with the degree of M. D. after a stay in this country of twelve years.

TO BE ORDAINED.

The Rev. Paulus Moort, of Liberia, Western Africa, will be ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Philip's Church, Mulberry street, Sunday. The Rt.-Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., LL. D., of Springfield, Ill., who is acting for the Bishop of the diocese, will officiate.

BISHOP THOROLD, OF ENGLAND.

A Baltimore dispatch says: The Rt.-Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Lord Bishop of Rochester, Eng., arrived here today by the steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool. He was met at Locust Point by a committee of gentlemen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Tonight he speaks at Christ Episcopal Church on temperance.

RAILROADS.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Joint Executive Committee (passenger department) of the trunk lines and Eastern and Western railroads ended today. The final award of percentages was made early in the session. The division of the first-class business was, it was stated, left practically unchanged. An award for the division of the second-class business was made for the first time since the formation of the pool. That was due to the abolition of differential rates in that class of business. Besides, the sale of second-class tickets had greatly increased since the restoration of the sale of emigrant tickets to any persons except actual immigrants. The main points for the division of business will be Boston and Chicago, New York and Chicago, New York and St. Louis, and New York and Cincinnati. The percentages will be in effect from Sept. 1, the date of the beginning of the pooling contract. The take-sheet taking effect Oct. 1 was adopted. The first-class and theatrical rates between New York and Chicago remain as heretofore. The Erie and Baltimore & Ohio routes have a differential rate of $18.50 on first-class business, against a tariff rate of $20 by the New York Central and Pennsylvania. The second-class fare between New York and Chicago was made $17, the tariff both ways. Previously the only road that charged tariff was the Pennsylvania. The Lake Erie & Western and Chicago & Alton routes retain the low differential between New York and St. Louis, except in the case of the second-class west-bound, which was advanced 50 cents, to $19. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western was given the same rates as the Lake Erie & Western, but the differential will be apt to work more in the favor of the latter, which has a more direct line for the points indicated. The Ohio & Mississippi's rates were the same as Lake Erie & Western's, but were advanced on account of the improvement in the road's service. The rate west-bound from New York to St. Louis by this road is made 50 cents less than that of the east-bound, because the running time is faster from New York to New York. The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow-Gage was accorded differential fares on its line, provided they were agreed to by competing lines. The application of the road for admission to membership in the committee was not acted on. The pooling contract was directed to be sent to the principal officers of the roads for their signatures. It was agreed to by the general passenger agents at the meeting. A new emigrant tariff will go into effect at the same time as the other rates.

The last of the session was devoted to the discussion of irregularities. Among the roads against which charges of cutting were made were the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, which sells tickets over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and the Ohio & Mississippi to St. Louis and the Chicago & Atlantic to Chicago. It was argued that a road could not cut without the connecting lines participating. The Pittsburg & Lake Erie is not in the pool, although the other roads are. They were required to report full rates for business done with it. In that way, if cuts should be any cutting, it would fall on the pool roads. At the next meeting some action will be given up to this matter. The matters requiring prompt attention are left in the hands of the Chairman. There was no time to investigate them.

A NEW LINE OPENED.

The New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway Company, and the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company announce the opening of their line for business between New York, Albany, Utica, and Syracuse Monday, Oct. 1. In addition to several local trains, a day express train with parlor-cars through, and night express train with sleeping-cars through will be run regularly between New York and Syracuse.

GOULD AND VILLARD.

It is stated that a late hour that Gould and Villard had a conference this afternoon, when the affairs of the Northern Pacific were discussed. It was asserted that a conference had been held at the offices of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and that the negotiations had been perfected for a loan of $15,000,000 to the company on debenture bonds or some other security. The belief obtains in usually well-informed quarters that the plan of action has been fully developed.

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Jacob Schaefer, the billiard-player, arrived in this city today. In regard to the controversy between him and George Slosson about their proposed match for the championship he said: "Mr. Slosson's claim to the championship is based upon the statement that he deposited with Mr. Thomas Foley, of Chicago, $250, and that I had not complied with the conditions in covering the forfeit, and have forfeited my title of champion at the balk-line game. Had Mr. Slosson complied with Rule 8 of the balk-line game I should certainly have been compelled to play him or else forfeit my claim to the championship. As the matter now stands, Mr. Slosson's challenge goes for naught, and Mr. Foley is not a representative of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company. I desire to say that should Mr. Slosson challenge me regularly I shall either be compelled to play him or else forfeit the emblem. It is but justice to me, in view of the fact that he has a game now on with Mr. Sexton, that Slosson bind himself to play me for the championship at the balk-line game on my return from Paris, according to the rules governing the same. If he will not agree to this, I will accept the situation more cheerfully if he will cover a certified check for $2,000, which I will deposit with any responsible person, to play that game for $5,000 a side, the time and place to be mutually agreed upon."

Mr. Slosson, who was afterwards seen, said that if Mr. Schaefer had "meant business" he would have accepted Mr. Slosson's challenge. Mr. Slosson was ready to play Mr. Schaefer one game, tossing for choice of tables and game, or two games, each to have a choice of table and game. He would never challenge Mr. Schaefer again for the emblem.

THE SLUGGERS.

The dispatch received from St. Paul yesterday saying that Billy Madden had arranged a slugging match at Huron, D. T., is a mistake. Madden was here yesterday.

At Baltimore the Sullivan-Slade exhibition tonight was attended by over 3,500 people.

ELOPEMENT.

SENSATION AT NEWARK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Social circles in Newark are excited over the elopement and marriage of Wilbur Garrabrant, son of Chief-Engineer Garrabrant, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Miss Madge Ferguson. The boy is only 17 years of age. The young lady, who is 20, has been engaged for some time in a New York millinery establishment. He was employed as assistant ticket agent at the Chestnut street station, but lived with his parents at No. 53 Tichener street. Miss Ferguson's parents live at Perth Amboy, and she has been boarding on South street in order to be near her place of employment. They loved, met, and eloped, and were married Monday. Then the pair boarded a train for Chicago. He had saved $500. He took that with him, and his bride carried her savings as well.

JOURNALISTIC.

AN EDITOR'S FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A suit has been begun in Brooklyn by Charles S. Clark against the *Morning Journal* Association, Albert Pulitzer, and others for an accounting and the appointment of a Receiver. The plaintiff charges that a large amount of the stock has been misappropriated and issued to Albert Pulitzer without consideration. The specific charge is that 104 shares of a par value of $52,000 were turned over to him for $10,000 in fraud of the creditors, and of whom Mr. Pulitzer could not lawfully purchase stock of which he was trustee. An order was obtained to show cause why the venue should not be changed to New York.

THE "TRIBUNE" THANKED.

The up-town newsdealers, in a meeting tonight, voted their thanks to the *Tribune* for the manner in which it has treated dealers.

WATER FRAUDS.

JOHN B. CARROLL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—John B. Carroll, the ex-clerk in the bureau for the collection of assessments and of arrears of taxes and assessments and of water-rents, who was arrested for improperly collecting and retaining taxes, was arraigned today by Inspector Byrnes, before Judge Cowan, in the Court of General Sessions. Richard S. Newcomb appeared as his counsel, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Newcomb asked that bail be fixed at $2,500 and District-Attorney McKeon opposed the taking of any bail until the examination of the accounts in the bureau had been completed and the extent of the fraud ascertained. Judge Cowan fixed the bail at $1,000. If, he said, no other indictments were found against Carroll he would hereafter reduce the bail. Francis P. Carroll, of Fordham, an uncle of the prisoner, was accepted as bondsman, and Carroll was released. Young Carroll, acting under his counsel's advice, declined to talk about the accusation.

Last spring after Carroll's discharge from the bureau an error was discovered which was reported at the time to Controller (then in office) Campbell. In this case Carroll had made an entry that the tax was canceled in recording an order given by the receiver of taxes, when in fact the order contained no such entry. The amount involved in this instance was $1,100.

IRA C. BELLOWS.

Ira C. Bellows, who is indicted conjointly with David E. Aiken for having defrauded this city out of moneys collected for water-meter rents, was arraigned today and pleaded not guilty. He was admitted to bail in $5,000.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

The failure of "The Romanoff" as it is presented at the Twenty-third Street Theatre by Miss Charlotte Thompson is acknowledged in a printed circular by Mr. Yerance, Miss Thompson's manager.

Capt. Davis, from Santo Domingo, speaking of the terrible cyclone there, says that at least 100 sailors must have perished within a distance of eighty miles from Santo Domingo City. It will take years of labor and an immense amount of money to repair the damage done by the storm. Great destitution among the poorer classes must follow, as nearly all plantain trees on the fruit of which they depend in a great measure for food, are blown down. One-half of the villages along the coast are destroyed. Among the buildings destroyed at Azua were the factories of Capt. Hardy, of Boston, who sustains losses to the amount of at least $30,000.

FENCE-CUTTING IN TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 28.—A prominent citizen of Coleman County writes a gentleman in Austin that the fence-cutters have struck Coleman County in full force; that in consequence business is paralyzed and the people want aid. The letter reports five miles of Mrs. Day's fence cut the night before, and requests that Gov. Ireland be interviewed and asked for God's sake to do something. The Governor yesterday issued a proclamation offering a reward of $50 for the arrest and conviction of fence-cutters, $30 for the conviction of parties unlawfully obstructing public highways with fences, $30 for the conviction of parties inclosing the State's school lands and not paying annual rental as required by law, and $100 for the conviction of each of the parties concerned in killing sheep and maltreating Mr. Riley in Hamilton County the night of the 8th of August.

POLITICAL.

Views of Congressman Reagan, of Texas, on the Next Presidential Campaign.

He Denounces Democratic Cowardice in Dealing with the Tariff—Three Great Questions.

Ex-Mayor Prince Will Decline the Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

Senator Hale, of Maine, and Congressman Horr, of Michigan, Address Meetings in Iowa.

Judge Hoadly Convalescent and About to Take the Stump in Ohio—Bayard and Butler.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

CONGRESSMAN REAGAN ON CANDIDATES AND MEASURES.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A special correspondent of the *News* has been visiting Palestine, the home of Congressman Reagan, and has obtained from that gentleman some rather candid expressions of opinion.

"Judge Reagan," said the *News* man, "who do you think will receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency?"

"I don't know who will, but I know who should."

"Who?"

"Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. He is the grandest man in the Democratic party at the present time. He is full of brains, and was never known to swerve from the people in any instance. His incorruptible integrity forced him from the Senate, to the eternal disgrace of his State, because he pushed through the Senate a measure forcing the Union Pacific Railway to create a sinking fund for the payment of its debt to the United States. Thurman is not only the ablest, but the strongest man we have. He would be overwhelmingly elected. McDonald is more spoken of now. On the surface it would seem that he is the coming man. He is an able man, and would make a good President. After Thurman I know no man whom I would prefer voting for. After McDonald my choice would be William R. Morrison, of Illinois."

OLD SAMMY.

"What do you think of the old ticket?"

"O, don't mention it. It would be hard to decide between Tilden and a Republican."

"Why?" was asked.

"Because we tried him once and he failed. He first played the coward and then the liar. During the pendency of the Electoral bill in the spring of 1877 there was a great deal of solicitude among the Democrats of Congress to know Tilden's opinion of the measure. Senators Lamar, Gordon, and other Senators, accompanied by a number of Representatives, visited Mr. Tilden to learn his opinion of the measure. None could get the remotest information from him of what he thought. It always seemed to me that, after he had received the votes of the people for the Presidency, he ought to have had an opinion on a subject of such vital importance and ought to have had courage enough to express it when called upon by Senators and Representatives. From a number of circumstances the inference was very strong that Tilden favored the measure. And I have not the least doubt that he did favor the bill until it became known that David Davis would not be one of the Supreme Court members. Mr. Tilden's feeling regarding the Electoral bill would not have affected my vote on the measure one way or another, though I think it did control many. I favored the bill because I preferred it to a civil war. During the following spring or summer the New York *Sun* repeatedly asserted that the Democrats in the House had betrayed Mr. Tilden. It became manifest that this course on the part of the *Sun* was inspired by Tilden, and in his address to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880 he substantially reasserted this falsehood himself. A man who had not the courage to express his opinion at the proper time on this measure, and who afterwards slandered his earnest friends and supporters by the statement of so grave a falsehood, is not fit to be President of the United States, and is not worthy of the support of an honest people. Besides, I would not trust Mr. Tilden on any questions that involved monopoly interests."

BUTLER AND REAGAN.

"What do you think of Butler?"

"O I think all talk of Butler being a Democratic candidate for the Presidency is preposterous, though it must be admitted that there are many men in the Democratic party who would make a worse President than he. He has been getting liberal rapidly since the War, and has many interests in common with the people. In fact, I do not know any man at the present time who is so thoroughly a people's man, whose heart beats in such thorough sympathy with the people, and who is possessed of such infinit tact and ability. But it will never do to nominate him for President. The South can hardly be expected to accept him."

"I see a ticket composed of Butler and Reagan frequently mentioned."

"So have I, but you can state that I will not run behind the Massachusetts statesman."

"A ticket composed of Thurman and Reagan is also suggested, what do you think of it?"

"The first part could not be improved. Of the second part I should prefer that others would give an opinion."

"Do you think that the South should have a representative on the Democratic ticket?"

"Well, I would prefer not to answer that question. The Northern Democracy could answer that question with better taste."

"Do you think Holman is a candidate?"

"I think not. I think he is put forward for a purpose. He is a good, honest man, very valuable in the House in some instances, but I do not believe that he would make a good Executive officer."

"Who do you think the Republicans will nominate?"

"I have not the least idea. It wouldn't surprise me if Edmunds or some obscure man received the nomination. Arthur is said to be struggling for it. But it is hard to take his candidacy seriously.

DEMOCRATIC COWARDICE.

"The revision of the tariff laws is now the great question before the country. This revision must mean a tariff for protection. The recent declarations of the Democracy shrink from fairly meeting the issue, and present a set of resolutions that may mean anything or nothing. If the resolutions of the Democracy simply said that they favored a tariff for revenue in contradistinction to a tariff for protection, or a tariff for protection pure and simple, the country would know what they wanted. But these janus-faced resolutions are discouraging. I know that the soul of the Democratic party in every section of the country is warmly in favor of commercial freedom and opposed to the tyranny of protection. Yet the leaders who generally manage to promulgate the party sentiment are afraid to give utterance to the true wishes of the people. The crime of Democracy is its weakness—the party will not speak out and announce its true principles.

THREE GREAT QUESTIONS.

"If the next National Convention of the Democracy will only take up three measures—tariff revision, inter-State commerce regulation, National-bank abolition—and add to them declarations of hostility to all class, partial, and monopoly legislation, and show to the people of the United States that they are in earnest in this and in their efforts to make ours once more a Government protecting all the people alike and giving special and exclusive privileges to none, they can sweep the country from end to end in the Presidential election of next year. But if they leave their position doubtful and uncertain on these measures I shall have no hopes of success at the next election. We cannot afford to occupy a doubtful and negative or a cowardly position on these great questions, and though I think it is true that leading politicians and newspapers are trying to hide from themselves and the country the fact that these issues are pressing for solution, I fear the present Republican dynasty will continue to control and direct the policy of the country until the Democratic party or some other party shall have courage, patriotism, and good judgment enough to present and urge these issues for settlement."

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRINCE WILL DECLINE TO RUN.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The *Herald's* London correspondent cables: "I interviewed ex-Mayor Prince and asked whether it was his intention to accept the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor tendered him by the Massachusetts Democratic Convention. He replied that he will decline the nomination, because he has temporarily withdrawn from politics in consequence of illness in his family. He returns to America Oct. 27 in the Cephalonia. After the meeting of the National Democratic Convention Feb. 27, he may come back to Europe for a lengthened period."

The officers of the Democratic State Committee profess to be satisfied with the condition of affairs. One of them said Prince was nominated at the request of the Old-Line Democrats who had given assurances that he would accept; that the committee had not communicated with him since his nomination, but would go on just as if no doubt of his acceptance had ever been raised until such time as he may see fit, if he should so decide, to notify the committee of his refusal. The Democratic Convention neglected to give the State Committee the usual authority to fill vacancies on the ticket.

At Democratic headquarters tonight it was said that if Prince declined the committee would select another candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The talk of calling another convention to nominate another candidate was styled sheer nonsense.

IOWA.

A GRAND RALLY AT VINTON.

VINTON, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The first grand rally in this county, held today, was a success, both in point of numbers and in the quality of speaking. United States Senator James S. Wilson was to have been the principal speaker of the afternoon, and the Hon. R. G. Horr, of Michigan, for the evening, but Mr. Wilson could not come and Mr. Horr took the afternoon time. He was introduced by Capt. A. H. Reed, and after speaking upon the local issue of prohibition a few moments he launched into the tariff question. He said as the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Kinne, took salt as his subject and rung the changes on how the farmers were being robbed by the tariff on it, he would also take salt as his text. After discussing this subject he proceeded to a comparison of the two parties, Republican and Democratic, and followed their history from 1860 down to the present time. He spoke from the records, and gave the Democratic party many hard hits. He paid a fine tribute to the party in Iowa and its management of public affairs, and exhorted his hearers to stand by the good old party and see that Iowa did not send a Democrat to the United States Senate. The audience, which numbered about 1,000, was very enthusiastic, and frequently applauded the speaker. The speech undoubtedly did much good in recalling wavering Republicans.

Gen. Prentiss then made a few remarks to his old soldiers, many of whom were present, and announced that he would speak in the evening. In the evening he spoke, principally on the prohibition question.

SENATOR HALE AT MASON CITY.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Senator E. E. Hale, of Maine, spoke to a Republican mass-meeting here today.

POLITICAL POINTS.

BAYARD AND BUTLER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 28.—Senator Bayard today furnished *Every Evening* with the following in writing: "Had you shown me the correspondence of the Chicago *Herald* before you published it, purporting to give an interview with me, I would have shown you how utterly groundless and untrue it was. Nothing ever said by me could possibly be construed into the approval or toleration of Gen. Butler's political action, or a willingness to see public power intrusted to his hands."

THE COLORED MEN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—The National Colored Men's Executive Committee met after adjournment of the convention, and organized by the election of W. A. Pledger, of Georgia, as Chairman, and George W. Arnold, of Virginia, as Secretary. The object of the committee is to carry out the principles enunciated in the address of the convention.

THE KANSAS EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—This city is the head-centre of the Eighteenth Judicial District of Kansas, and the canvass for the Judgeship of the district is at present the chief political question here. The Democrats and Liberals, who are supporting the candidacy of Judge Amos Harris, the present incumbent, are forcing the prohibition issue into the canvass and propose to make a square issue thereon. Mr. H. C. Sluss, the Republican nominee, has always been a consistent, conservative Republican, and his friends are making a most careful canvass in his behalf, with every prospect of electing him by a good majority. Sluss is an able lawyer, and would be an honor to the position.

HOADLY CONVALESCENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—Judge Hoadly, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, left for Cleveland this morning, and during the week will deliver addresses in Sandusky and Toledo. The Judge expresses himself greatly improved in health.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Two Deputy United States Marshals Killed in Indian Territory While Attempting to Arrest Whisky Peddlers—The Day's Docket.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 28.—Yesterday morning, between Childer's Station and Webber's Falls, Indian Nation, while Deputy United States Marshals Addison Beck and Merrill were attempting to arrest John Bark and a Cherokee named John M. Jacks, whisky peddlers, both officers were killed. Merrill was shot several times and had his head smashed in with revolvers. Bark escaped. Beck was an old member of the force. Merrill was only 22 years old and from Jackson, Tenn.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Last night the safe in the United States Express office at Troy, Kas., was broken open with a sledge-hammer and almost $500 taken out. The burglars broke a glass out and then crawled in. Wednesday night the safe in the grain house of Whittaker & Bailey, at Fairbury, Neb., was forced open with powder and irons. Little money was secured. Three safes have been blown open in this section this week.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 28.—At Abingdon, Washington County, Ement Gilmore (colored) and David Duff (white) quarreled. Gilmore attempted to shoot Duff, but was prevented. Duff then went off and procured a pistol and returned and shot Gilmore dead. Duff was arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—J. G. Sawyer, a jeweler, was arrested on the charge of conspiring with Joseph T. Stokes, a clerk in the naval department of the custom-house, to obtain invoices of consignments of jewelry from Germany for H. Muhrs Sons, this city. was today given a hearing. The Judge said it was monstrous for a merchant to influence a Government clerk that he might learn the secrets of his neighbor and undermine him. He sent the case before the jury.

SAN ANGELO, Tex., Sept. 28.—Cole, Postmaster of San Angelo, has been arrested for defalcation. The Postmaster at Fort Concho, on the opposit side of the river, is also in custody for a shortage of $800.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 28.—A desperado named Cabe Young was arrested near Rawlins Thursday through Agent Turtle's detective agency of Chicago. He is wanted in Texas for the killing of a man named O'Donnell in 1878. Indictments for murder, highway robbery, cattle-stealing, and other misdemeanors stand against him in that State.

LITTA MEMORIAL CONCERT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 28.—The memorial concert tonight at Durley Hall for the purpose of contribution to the erection of a monument to the deceased prima donna, Marie Litta, was one well worthy of the city that gave her birth and followed her fortunes with loving interest, and no less worthy the fair fame of the beloved dead. From first to last throughout the extensive preparations not a dollar was charged, all the expenses being contributed, so that the entire proceeds of the concert will be clear to devote to the noble purpose. The performers included the Harmonia Quartet, Charles A. Knorr, Emil Wilkner, Miss Medora Hensen, S. G. Pratt, of Chicago; Miss Dora Hennings, of Cleveland. These artists all came gratis, the Chicago & Alton furnishing passes, and all being entertained here by our best people. The stage was elegantly decorated. A sickle of flowers was suspended from the ceiling, the blade bearing in green words: "In Memoriam," while a green band across from the handle to the point bore the word "Litta" in tuberoses. The concert was artistically a great success. The proceeds are over $500.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Four Lives Lost by the Collision of Two Freight-Trains in Minnesota.

The Fireman of a Northern Pacific Passenger Engine Literally Roasted to Death.

A Circus-Train Ditched Near Boonville, Mo.—Through a Trestle—Other Mishaps.

Two Freights Collide—Four Lives Lost.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning a serious accident occurred on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Road about two miles beyond Shakopee, at the foot of a steep grade known as the Chaska Hill, by which four men were killed. It appears that two freights were coming into Shakopee when the rear portion of the first section broke loose and ran back into the other section, which was just rounding the curve in the ascent of the hill. A portion of the forward freight was telescoped, and the engine and several cars of the last freight were badly wrecked, killing almost instantly the engineer, the fireman, a brakeman, and a cattle-drover.

The engineer is named Snow, and leaves a wife in Minneapolis.

The fireman, J. H. McCann, is a married man with one child.

The brakeman, J. F. Maloney, is a married man, and lived in Minneapolis.

The cattle-drover was P. H. McAuliff, of this city, who leaves a wife and four children.

As soon as word was received Superintendent Clark and Trainmaster Hamilton went to the scene of the disaster with the wrecker. The latest news from the accident states that the road is now clear. An inquest was held at Shakopee, and the bodies were removed to Minneapolis afterwards.

Almost an entire car-load of cattle were killed. The Chicago train, which was due at 7 o'clock, and also No. 3, due at 11 o'clock, went around by Merriam Junction. The Sioux City train went via St. Paul and Merriam Junction. The Chicago train out this morning ran down to the wreck, where the passengers were transferred.

Villard Excursionists in Great Danger.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A Valley City, Dak., special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: A fatal accident occurred on the Northern Pacific Railroad a few miles east of this city at 6:30 this morning, resulting in the death of T. Collins, fireman, and the serious injury of George McLean, engineer. Train No. 4, the passenger going east, was run in two sections. The pusher doing duty in the Valley City yards was detailed to push the first section up the heavy grade to Alta siding, six miles east, and side-track until the second section passed. Engineer Mills misconstrued the orders and started for Valley City before the arrival of the second section of No. 4. A heavy fog prevailed at the time, and the headlight of the pusher, headed this way, was burning very dimly, and the engines collided at about the centre of the heavy grade. The passenger engine is completely demolished. On the first section were returning Villard excursionists. Gov. Ordway was on the second section. None of the passengers were injured. The victims of the accident live at Fargo, where they were taken. The fireman, Thomas Collins, was caught between the boiler and tender and wedged so tightly that it required four hours to release him, during which time he was literally roasted alive. Death did not ensue until he was released and being taken to Valley City. Blame attaches to the engineer of the lone engine, as he knew the passenger-train was late and had the right of way. The engineer and fireman of the lone engine jumped and escaped with slight bruises.

Another Lone Engine Makes Trouble.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 28.—A collision occurred on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad yesterday afternoon twenty-five miles south of this city. A Northern Pacific engine was coming from the Northern Pacific Junction to Fond du Lac, and when half way between Greeley and Fond du Lac, coming down grade, it ran into a St. Paul & Duluth freight train. The men on the engine jumped for their lives. Both engines and several cars were badly wrecked. Fireman E. A. Ludlow, on the freight train, had his collar-bone broken and was otherwise injured, and the fireman on the single engine, named Wallace, had his arm broken and received other injuries. Several others whose names have not been learned were injured, but not seriously. The injured men were taken to St. Paul. Orders were given to Conductor Fraser to wait at Greeley, and through his carelessness the accident happened. Engineer Metcalf has been censured.

Smash-Up Near Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 28.—A smash-up occurred this afternoon on the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad about eighteen miles above this city. A freight-train of seventeen cars was going east. The axle of the fifth car from the engine broke when the train was on the embankment curve, tearing up the track for thirty yards and reducing nine cars to splinters. Trains on the main line of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad were delayed for several hours. A man named Oaks, from Wellsburg, had his arm broken.

A Circus Train Ditched.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—Part of a circus was ditched yesterday on the Missouri Pacific near Boonville and the band-wagon and chariot demolished. Two horses were also hurt, and two employés, brothers, named Thomas, badly injured. The loss to the circus is about $15,000.

Through a Trestle.

FOXBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—This afternoon a freight-train consisting of fourteen cars and two engines went down through Point Trestle, near Shippensville, on the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, killing a brakeman named McCoy and seriously injuring three others.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Arrived, the France, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Arrived, the Hermann, from Antwerp.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 8.—Arrived, the Werra, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—Arrived, the Nevada, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Arrived, Fulda, from Bremen.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Pavonia, from New York, and the Montreal, from Montreal, have arrived out.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 28.—Arrived, the steamship Weser with 1,000 immigrants from Bremen; steamship Montana from Sunderland, via St. Vincent.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Al Filkins, a "con" man of notoriety, was arrested last evening by Officer Tim Ryan and booked for larceny at the armory. The complainant in the case is A. F. Ramsey, from Peoria, who relates the usual story of misplaced confidence. The two met yesterday afternoon, and Ramsey, being impressed with his newfound acquaintance, was induced to accompany him about the city for an hour. At the expiration of that time Ramsey missed his silver watch and $30 in money. He charged Filkins with the theft, but being unable to get any satisfaction complained to the police, with the above result. Neither the watch nor money was found upon the person of the accused.

WASHINGTON.

Report of Commander Wildes on the Arctic Cruise of the Yantic.

Records Left by Lieut. Garlington at Pandora Harbor and Littleton Island.

Lieut. Doane, an Arctic Navigator, Has Little Hope for the Greely Party.

Experiments of the Life-Saving Service in Calming Rough Water with Oil.

CRUISE OF THE YANTIC.

REPORT OF COMMANDER WILDES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The Secretary of the Navy has just received from Commander Frank Wildes, of the United States steamer Yantic, a full report of the cruise of that vessel up the western coast of Greenland last summer while serving in the capacity of a reserve ship for the Greely relief expedition under command of Lieut. Garlington.

The first part of the report, which describes the voyage up Baffin Bay, is comparatively unimportant. The 2d of August the Yantic arrived at Cary Islands. Here was found a cairn containing a record left by Lieut. Garlington, stating that the Proteus had passed Cary Islands July 21, twelve days in advance of the Yantic.

THE PROTEUS WRECKED.

After leaving another record in the cairn Commander Wildes pushed on northward through loose streams of ice, and the 3d of August reached Littleton Island, where a cairn was discovered in which was found a record left July 26 by Lieut. Garlington, announcing the wreck and total loss of the Proteus the 23d, and giving a brief account of the movements of his own immediate party (a copy of this record will be found below). The Yantic then ran down to Pandora Harbor, where Commander Wildes discovered another cairn containing letters from both Capt. Pike and Lieut. Garlington, stating that the whole expeditionary force of the shipwrecked Proteus had started southward in small boats hoping to meet the Gantic coming up or find the Swedish steamer Sophia at Cape York.

Commander Wildes, upon discovering these records, started at once southward in the track of the retreating boats, searching the coast carefully for any trace of the missing men.

Finally, Sept. 20, Commander Wildes found the Lieut. Garlington and Greely relief party and Capt. Pike and the crew of the Proteus at Upernavik, and the same day sailed for St. John.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In concluding his report Commander Wildes says:

I earnestly represent to the department the inadvisability of again sending a vessel north of Newfoundland unless built and equipped to encounter heavy ice and provisioned and clothed to spend an Arctic winter. Had the Yantic been of this description there was nothing to prevent my forcing a passage into the last ice about Cape York and remaining there or of maintaining our position till the ice moved off or shore.

I purposely put this vessel on several occasions into the edge of a pack to get some idea how she would behave, and the result was not encouraging. Damage to the screw, rudder, and rudder-post are greatly to be feared. All vessels which cruise in these waters carry heavy iron two-bladed lifting-screws as well as spare ones and a spare rudder.

LIEUT. GARLINGTON'S RECORDS.

Attached to the report are copies of records left by Lieut. Garlington at Pandora Harbor and Littleton Island, giving an account of the wreck of the Proteus and the subsequent movements of the party.

The first record found indicates that Garlington was acting upon original instructions given him when he left Washington to force his way as far north as possible, and in case he failed to reach the Greely party to leave provisions at Littleton Island on the way back, for he says, under date of July 23, the day before the Proteus was wrecked: "The weather is perfect. If it continues I will go directly north and not stop at Littleton Island to leave a record, for it takes but a very short time to change the aspect in these regions." His only object in landing, it seems, would have been to leave a record and not provisions, and this was in accordance with the original orders.

Other records show Garlington's extreme anxiety to communicate with the Yantic at the earliest possible moment and obtain another ship and start north again at once to rescue the Greely party.

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE GREELY PARTY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, Second Cavalry, passed through St. Paul today en route to Jefferson Barracks, where he will be assigned to a recruiting station. Lieut. Doane commanded the Guinare in the Arctic expedition of 1880, and his report of the frigid zone was read with much interest. Asked yesterday as to what he thought of Greely's chances, Lieut. Doane replied that he did not believe the ill-fated explorer had any chances to speak of. He has been abandoned to his fate, practically, and he and his party will probably starve to death. As to musk oxen, Lieut. Doane says it is the sheerest folly to count on them for a food supply. They can only be killed in summer, and in an Arctic summer the sun is above the horizon nearly all the time, and fresh meats spoil with marvelous rapidity as soon as the mercury rises above 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Lieut. Doane left the impression, in the hurried talk had with him, that he considered the outlook a very gloomy one for Greely and his command.

TROUBLED WATERS.

WILL OIL STILL THEM?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The report of B. C. Sparrow, Superintendent of the second life-saving district, under whose direction experiments have recently been made in the use of oil for calming a rough sea, has been presented to Superintendent Kimball, of the life-saving service. The experiments were made with a view of determining to what extent oil could be used as an auxiliary agent by the life-saving service, and the conclusion deduced from them, the Superintendent says, is that oil exerts no influence upon a sea that breaks on shore. The result when an inrolling undulation from the ocean throws thousands of tons of water upon the shore cannot be

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Duff's Opera Co. Afternoon: "Patience." Evening: "Faust."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in "63." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. Kiralfy Brothers in "Enchantment." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. John McCullough in "Virginius." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Louis Aldrich and Charles T. Parsloe in "My Partner." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Grenier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Illinois State Fair.
Chicago Driving Park Grounds, West Madison-st.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

Centenary M. E. Church.
Corner of Clark and Washington-sts. Garfield University Colored Singers.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The issue of THE TRIBUNE tomorrow will consist of twenty-four pages. THE TRIBUNE last Sunday contained eighty-three columns of advertisements. Even a larger quantity is expected tomorrow.

Owing to this unusual pressure upon its columns THE TRIBUNE cannot guarantee the classification of advertisements handed in at its branch offices after 9 p. m., or at the main office after 10 p. m.

SLIGHTLY warmer and fair weather today.

THERE were 186 failures this week, compared with 188 for the week previous.

THREE shocks of earthquake were felt Thursday at Agram, the Croatian Capital.

MAYOR HARRISON has put himself on record as against a repeal of the smoke ordinance.

"No more saloons near the schools" is laid down by the Mayor as a part of his future policy.

ST. PAUL and several other places in Minnesota experienced a mild fall of snow yesterday.

SINCE Sept. 15 the Post-Office Department has issued 102,605,000 of the new two-cent postage-stamps.

A STEAMBOAT boiler exploded at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, instantly killing three men and injuring several others.

IN another column will be found the program of the forty-fourth session of the Rock River Methodist Conference.

THE Rt.-Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Lord-Bishop of Rochester, England, arrived at Baltimore yesterday.

THE Salvation Army is in trouble again—this time in Savoy, where its meetings have been prohibited on pain of expulsion.

MR. PARNELL was not shot. He has not been in Ireland for some weeks, but in England, and left London yesterday morning for Leeds.

A HEAVY judgment was rendered in New York yesterday against the Western Union, which is called upon to pay the State $636,000 in taxes.

THE school-slate market is in a bad way on account of overproduction, and the manufacturers have been ordered to take a sixty-days' rest.

EX-JUDGE FULLERTON and Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, have been engaged to assist in the defense of O'Donnell, the "avenger."

EX-LIEUT.-GOV. MUELLER, of Ohio, has sued the Cleveland *Leader* and Cleveland *Anzeiger* to the tune of $50,000 each for alleged libel.

A BRUTE by the name of Haas was held to the Criminal Court yesterday in $1,000 ball for whipping his 12-year-old boy until the child fainted.

HOSMER beat the fastest three-mile time on record yesterday at the Hulton (Pa.) regatta, going over the course in twenty minutes and three seconds.

HABEAS-CORPUS proceedings in the case of Ker, Preston, Kean & Co.'s defaulting teller, were withdrawn yesterday before the Illinois Supreme Court.

THE schooner David Vance crushed into a section of the Adams street viaduct yesterday afternoon, badly demolished that structure, crushed a teamster, who is not expected to live, and injurded three others more or less seriously. There were several narrow escapes, and the only wonder is that another first-class bridge horror was not the result. It will cost the city $7,000 to repair the viaduct.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trade Directors yesterday it was decided not to accept Secretary Randolph's resignation, at least not for the present.

A CURRENT story of contagious leprosy among Norwegian immigrants in Wisconsin is thoroughly punctured by the medical authorities of that State.

THE Rev. John Kinnear, D. D., a Liberal member of Parliament from Donegal, the Earl of Somers, and Count Ladislas Szapary, of Vienna, died yesterday.

FITTING testimonials to the worth of the late Thomas Hoyne were spread on the records of the Illinois Supreme Court yesterday and the court adjourned for the term.

HANGMAN'S day was observed yesterday at Chatham, Va., where three negroes were swung off, and at Savannah, Ga., where another ebony-hued "remover" was legally choked.

A BOMBSHELL has exploded in St. Louis in the shape of a grand-jury charge that the Police Department of that city is run by a ring in the interest of gamblers and lottery-dealers.

A STRANGE sea tale comes from New Brunswick. A castaway fisherman rescued by the bark Orontes had opened a vein in his arm and sucked his own blood to quench his thirst.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Bulgaria is traveling incog. to Vienna, presumably to consult with Francis Joseph with regard to Russia's threatened protest touching recent events in Bulgaria.

WARRANTS have been issued, in conformity with the recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, for the expenses of several of the militia regiments. The First will receive $5,900.

JUDGE HOADLY left Philadelphia yesterday morning for Cleveland. The malarial candidate said he felt considerably improved in health, and will speak at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo.

THE Huntingdon (Pa.) Car and Car-Wheel Works have succumbed under financial pressure with liabilities at $300,000. The 400 employés who are thrown out of work have not been paid for two months.

EDWARD VERMULEN, a lumber-shover, who killed his 10-year-old boy, and Thomas Maguire, who killed his mistress, will save Cook County considerable in the way of expenses by pleading guilty.

WHILE the Germans were unveiling their national monument at Rudesheim yesterday, the Parisians assembled around the Strasburg statue in the Place de la Concorde and indulged in patriotic cries.

AN interesting insight into the condition and needs of the Southern schools is given in an interview with Albert G. Lane, the Cook County Superintendent of Schools, who has just returned from the Louisville Convention.

THE Dublin *Nation* accuses the British Government and the American Legation at London of foul play towards O'Donnell in the hope that he may implicate Parnell's friends in a conspiracy to murder Carey the informer.

A WILL-BREAKING contest in Kentucky Thursday resulted in a double fratricide. Sam Rogers, thinking his brothers, Bill and Tom, were about to pull their guns on him, got the drop on them and sent them to their last account.

LARGE overdrafts by the junior member of the firm having charge of its works in Canada seem to have been the principal cause of the failure of Young, Thayer & Co., manufacturers of tanners' extracts, Boston, whose liabilities foot up $180,000.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD GRAB.

It is not surprising, but rather discouraging, that the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which has been celebrated with great pomp, should be followed immediately by a pooling arrangement with the other transcontinental roads which maintains the unreasonable rates between the East and the Pacific coast. The truth of the axiom that in the railroad business competition means combination was never more strikingly illustrated. The relentless grip which Gould and Huntington have held for years upon the shippers, plundering both the producers and consumers, has not been affected in the slightest degree by the opening of a new highway.

The advantage of the pooling arrangement to the Northern Pacific is not easily discoverable. Portland and San Francisco are made common points in the schedule of rates, and the Northern Pacific has secured the privilege of making the same charges to San Francisco by way of Portland the Central and Southern Pacific Roads, which have their termini in San Francisco, assess upon the public, while the latter companies secure the right to fix the same rates to Portland that the Northern Pacific charges. The natural result of such an arrangement will be to enable the old Pacific roads to retain the bulk of the through business they have been doing at the same extortionate rates as in the past. The Northern Pacific can offer no inducements to the shipper to transfer his patronage to the new road, which is thus compelled to look to its local traffic for support—a traffic that is still to be developed. With three trunk lines in actual operation across the continent, others in process of construction, and manifold feeders from all directions, there is a cast-iron and exorbitant tariff to which the new road binds itself.

It is not the interest of the Northern Pacific, however, in which the public is concerned. That is a matter which lies entirely between its managers and stockholders, and the former may be able to satisfy the latter that the action they have taken is for the benefit of their road. But the obsitnate fact stares the people in the face that the increase of transcontinental railroads promises no relief from the extortion of through rates or from discrimination as to localities within the territory severally allotted among them. "The only hope for the Pacific coast," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "is that the adoption of the hoggish policy of the Central Pacific to 'charge all the traffic will bear' will make the railroads so immensely rich that rivals will soon be tempted into the field who will prove real competitors." But this hope is palpably delusive. If experience prove that the new business to which the Northern Pacific must look for its profits shall not yield sufficient revenue to enable the corporation to pay good dividends, certainly there will be no temptation to capital to build any more continental railroads. If, on the contrary, there shall prove to be enough business to go around among the existing corporations and enable them to pay exceeding dividends, the inducement to construct rival lines will be the prospect of sharing the richness by maintaining the system of extortion. Hence it matters not what the result may be so far as the public is concerned; either the success or failure of the new road under the pooling system will be destructive of all reasonable hope for genuine competition.

Fortunately for the American people, both East and West, possible relief from perpetual extortion, discrimination, and oppression at the hands of the Pacific railroad combination is not confined to competition which never competes, if the National legislators will do their duty. The dispute as to the legal right of Congress to pass laws regulating inter-State railways has no bearing upon the authority of that body to regulate the Pacific railroads in the interest of the public. These railroads are operated under National charters, and Congress expressly reserved the right to repeal and amend. The agreement between the Northern Pacific and the old roads upon the basis of existing rates makes all further demonstration unnecessary of the fact that no concessions are to be expected from the corporations and that there is no hope based upon competition now or in the future. Whether or not the new Congress will be as deaf to the popular demand for interference to remedy the evils of the existing system can only be a matter for conjecture; but certain it is that continued Congressional indifference to the public's grievances will make the regulation of the Pacific railroads a conspicuous issue in future Congressional elections. The present policy of extortion affects not any one section alone, but the East, the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest. The next "Granger movement" will spread over the entire continent, and the manufacturers and merchants will take as prominent a part therein as the farmers.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The New York Democratic Convention did not develop any signs of great party vitality. The harmony of the assemblage was very much like a powder-mine with the fuse lighted or a suppressed volcano. The platform was ingeniously framed so as to avoid all reference to National issues, which was a shrewd proceeding. If the National Conventions of the Democratic party would follow the same rule the candidates would probably be more comfortable, even if they should fare no better before the people. It would be a frank acknowledgment or a scramble for the spoils, which is the single mission of the organization now that its traditional principles have been either exploded or abandoned. The New York politicians do not propose to be handicapped by any constructions of the tariff, or civil-service reform, or educational policy, or the labor question, or the transportation problem, and hence they have confined their declarations to State affairs. But they do not agree among themselves even in these things. The Administration of Gov. Cleveland was indorsed superficially, but a very large portion of the seats in the convention were occupied by men who resented the reduction of offices which was lauded and had their private grievances which they would gladly revenge. The usual policy of compromise was adopted with reference to the factions into which the Democrats of New York City are divided. The County Democracy was awarded a majority of the delegation and corresponding influence in the management of party affairs, and the history of the dissensions is the best evidence that Tammany and Irving Halls will not accept the snub they received with the meekness and humility which the party managers would like to see. Mr. Grady, who seemed to be spokesman for Tammany, was rampant, and denounced the gag-law which controlled the proceedings. The wording of the platform shows that the New York Democrats are disposed to place too much reliance on the 200,000 majority which Cleveland secured over Folger last year. They ignore the exceptional conditions of last year's campaign. They close their eyes to the fact that Cleveland's majority was made up from the defection of Republican voters who went over to the opposition in order to rebuke "boss" rule in their own party and with no purpose of identifying themselves with the Democratic party. It would not be very surprising if the influence of that election should extend to the present year, when only subordinate State officers are to be chosen, but the old equilibrium of parties will be very nearly, if not quite, restored, and politically New York will be cleared away for a fierce battle in the Presidential election. Neither within the convention nor among the outskirts were there any indications as to the attitude or preference of the New York Democracy with regard to the policy or candidates of the Presidential struggle. There was certainly no boom for Gov. Cleveland. The name of John Kelly and that of Samuel J. Tilden, which occurred with "junior" attached, among the delegates, were greeted with about equal demonstration, which would indicate that the old antagonism between the followers of these two leaders has not died out. Indeed, there is abundant reason to suspect that Democratic success in New York this year will merely promote factional antagonism with reference to the control of the delegation to the National Convention; and that control is really of more importance, along with the influence it will exert on the vote of New York for President, than is the issue of this fall's election in the State.

THE ADAMS STREET BRIDGE DISASTER.

The details of the accident at the Adams street bridge yesterday are given elsewhere in these columns. A schooner while in tow and going south on the river collided with some rotten spiles, which at once gave way. A further collision with the viaduct carried away about seventy-five feet of its west abutment, and several persons were more or less seriously injured. That the disaster was not more terrible was owing to the fact that this bridge is not so crowded as some of the others. Had it occurred at Madison, or Clark, or State street, the loss of life might have been terrible. Had it been at Madison it might have resulted in the most fearful disaster Chicago has ever known, for this bridge has been densely crowded all the week and the approaches have been packed with people and vehicles whenever it was open. Even at Adams street there have been occasions when it has been greatly crowded; but fortunately there were few there when the accident occurred.

It is fortunate, therefore, that the accident happened when and where it did, but it would be folly to pass it by on that account and give no heed to the warning it conveys. What assurance has the public that the other bridges and viaducts, which are daily subjected to such fearful strains, are in a sound condition? How many more rotten spiles and beams and unsafe abutments are there? There is not one of the old, rickety river structures which does not creak and shake under the loads which pass over them every hour. Which of them will be the next to go? What assurance has the public that the present Administration, which devotes most of its time to saloons and jobs, pays any attention to these crowded highways or cares anything for their condition?

It is the constant cry of the Mayor of this city that he is hampered for money. In the face of this need he has deliberately and willfully prevented the city from putting a million dollars of revenue into the City Treasury. This money could have been used for keeping the bridges and viaducts in good repair. Had he thought more of the interests of the public and less of the interests of the saloonkeepers and their riff-raff following, to whom he toadies he would, have had all the money that he needs to keep all the city property in safe and sound condition. There would have been no occasion for such an accident as has occurred, and there would have been no grounds for anticipating a repetition of it on a more horrible scale at some other locality, as will surely happen unless immediate steps are taken to prevent it. The least that can be done now is to order a thorough inquiry into the causes which led to the disaster at Adams street and follow it up with an examination of the condition of every other bridge and viaduct in the city. The city is as responsible for the viaducts as for the bridges. Having accepted them, it is the duty of the authorities to see to it that they are kept in order. If that is not done, if they are allowed to stand until they are worn out, we shall soon have a repetition of the Adams street accident that will entail a terrible loss of life.

BUTLER AND THE SOUTH.

The writer of the clever brochure, "'84—A Political Revelation," foresaw as one of the significant events of that year a general hedging on the part of the Southern papers, headed by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, as to Ben Butler and his effort to gloss over his career in the South during the War. The prophet was right in his general outlook, but got his time wrong, as the hedging has already commenced, and his locality also, as it has begun further south than Louisville.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* has broken ground, and is the first to commence on its crow diet. It thinks that Butler should have "the benefit of some of his good deeds," and then proceeds to catalog them. It refers to his noble conduct "in the early spring of 1864," when he offered Gen. Beauregard a pass to go and see his sick wife in New Orleans. The Charleston *News and Courier*, however, which has not yet commenced hedging, takes the wind out of this "noble conduct" by showing that Butler was relieved from command in New Orleans in 1862, and that in the early spring of 1864 he was "bottled up" at Bermuda Hundreds. The Augusta paper, however, has several other "good deeds" to relate. It admits that he was more or less of "a satrap at New Orleans," but it comforts its readers with the soothing reflection that for "despotic and flagrant acts" both Sherman and Sheridan were his superiors. It does not mention spoons outright, but it darkly hints at this old-time Southern charge of domestic purloining by saying that he has "very summarily put to rout all men who accused him of stealing anything for his own benefit." This is handsome, considering the harshness of the accusations which have been made against him in that section. Another "noble deed" is commemorated in these words: "We have heard him speak in the highest terms of Gen. Lee, while in the same breath he excoriated Gen. Grant." Evidently the Augusta man has not got at the real animus of the excoriation or he would not have placed it as a pendant to his admiration of Gen. Lee. Then, to fire the Southern heart, he winsomely asks, "Did he not vote fifty-six times for Jefferson Davis as worthy of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States?" This is a clincher, but the Augusta man goes still further and declares: "His reference to Southern soldiers was always as Confederates, never as Rebels."

It must be confessed that the Augusta man makes out a good case for his hero, who conducted his campaigns with "the strategy of the sutler," but if this kind of panegyric continues we shall soon have him in the rôle of an original Secessionist who not only never took anything for his own benefit but was actually enlisted in the "Confederate," not the "Rebel," service. It has always been a weakness of Butler's that he never really belonged to the party with which he professed to train, and that his obliquity of vision is not confined to his eyesight, but it will be a matter of some surprise if it should eventuate after all that he was a Confederate in disguise and that the South can take him to its heart as a long-lost brother. Evidently, however, the South is not in a hurry, for the Augusta man's pean of praise does not seem to waken any responsive echoes. There is a suspicious silence. The more prudent papers have not yet spoken. They are evidently awaiting results. Should he be reëlected Governor of Massachusetts it is probable that there will be some lively hedging. Should he be defeated, however, it is more than likely that the Augusta man himself may take back all he has said, recall the old epithets, and insist upon spoons.

A FAIR PROHIBITION TEST.

The operative force of prohibition is fairly tested in Vermont. It has the most rigid prohibition laws which have yet been enacted in any State in the Union. It has had these laws for thirty years, and yet it is stated that more rum is sold in that State per capita than in any other State, and now the dispatches inform us that the authorities of Burlington are making another of their periodical raids against saloons, hotels, restaurants, and even private houses for violation of the law.

The prohibitory law of Vermont was enacted in 1852. It passed the Legislature by one vote, was then submitted to the people and carried by 1,121 majority, and since March, 1853, has been the law of the State. The original law merely forbade the sale, furnishing, or giving away of liquor, and comprised but twenty-five sections. Every Legislature since 1852 has added provisions to it, increasing its stringency, and seeking to cut off the various devices by which dealers evaded its operation. Every demand that has been made by the temperance men has been granted until at last the law embraces 100 sections of the most sweeping character. If a law on the statute-books could prevent men from drinking, it ought to be the Vermont law. A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* thus recapitulates some of its principal provisions:

> The manufacture, sale, furnishing, or giving away of intoxicating liquors is forbidden, and all malt liquors and lager-beer are specifically included. Cider cannot be sold at any place of public resort, nor can a man in his own house furnish any liquors as above described to minors. The penalties in all the above cases are $10 for the first offense, $20 for the second, and three months in the house of correction for the third. A "common seller" is fined $100 for the first offense and $200 for the second, and for the third committed to the house of correction for four months. He may also be prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance, and in case of conviction he is fined from $20 to $200 and imprisoned from one to three months, and his place of business is summarily closed; nor can he reopen it until he has furnished a heavy bond not to use it for the sale of liquor. A person bringing or assisting in bringing liquor into the State is fined $20 for the first offense and $50 for the second, and for the third is imprisoned three months. A liquor "druummer" is fined $100 for one offense of selling and $300 for the second, and for the third is fined $500 and imprisoned for six months. All liquors kept or supposed to be kept for purposes forbidden by the statute are to be seized, no matter where they are located, even if in a private house; and an officer may make a search and seize liquor, if found, without a warrant. This last outrageous and unconstitutional amendment to the law was made by the last Legislature. Finally, one-quarter of all the fines collected goes to the informer.

In addition to these provisions there is still another imposing a heavy fine upon any person who rents a building to be used for the sale of liquor. Surely here is prohibition carried to the maximum of the most radical Prohibitionist's demand, and the entire machinery of the law is in the hands of the authorities, who are also indirectly assisted by ample rewards paid to informers. The same correspondent gives us the following description of how the machinery works:

> In the first place a raid is suddenly made upon the liquor-dealer and his stock in trade is summarily carted off. He is given a chance to recover it by proving that it is not his property, but in ninety cases out of 100 the liquor is adjudged forfeited. The dealer is then heavily fined for having liquor in his possession. Then subpœnas are issued by the score and as many offenses as possible are crowded upon the liquor-dealer. It is no uncommon thing to convict one of from 300 to 1,500 offenses. A fine of $10 for each offense makes a very handsome penalty in the aggregate. If the liquor-dealer is wealthy or has wealthy friends he pays his fine; otherwise he goes to the house of correction to work out his fine at the rate of 33½ cents per day. There are at present quite a number of persons in the house of correction who will have to serve over fifty years in order to pay their fines at the rate indicated.

Vermont should be the Prohibitionists' paradise, but is it? The statistics show that the law has not only not abolished the rum traffic, but it has not lessened it in any appreciable degree. In 1881 there were 409 places where liquor was openly sold, and where, of course, there should have been none. In 1882 there were 436, and in 1883 there are 446, or one to every 745 of the population, and this makes no account of the hotels, clubs, and private places where liquor can be had. The Boston *Herald* also furnishes some information which is suggestive in this connection. Last year the St. Albans people were seized with a spasm of the same temperance patriotism which has recently induced the Burlington people to indict their hotel and restaurant keepers, and entered upon a crusade which lasted a few weeks, and then the condition of things was worse than it was before. Not long ago the Rutland people set out to enforce the law, arresting crowds of offenders, and had them imprisoned by an operation of the law similar to that given above for various terms, ranging from twenty to a hundred years, but today there are more rumholes in Rutland than in any other town in New England, which is saying a good deal. If such were the result in St. Albans and Rutland there is every reason to believe that the present crusade in Burlington will end in speedily increasing the number of saloons and the amount of liquor per capita to which Vermonters are entitled. "If," says the *Herald*, "we may believe Vermont newspapers, there is more rum sold in the State today than at any time during the last twenty years, and this in the face of a rigid prohibitory law, which is each two years made stronger by legislators, who, for fear of their constituents, vote prohibition between drinks."

The thirty years' record of prohibition in Vermont only confirms the experience of this fanatical remedy wherever it has been tried. There are no penalties sufficiently severe to stop a man from drinking, and where men want to drink there will always be men to sell to them, if not openly, then in secret. Vermont has had a fair test of this now for several years. If experience teaches anything in that State it ought to convince the Green Mountain Solons that their only remedy is to recognize drinking as a necessary evil which cannot be altogether suppressed, but may be regulated, and that the real remedy of intemperance is a high-license law which will reduce the number of saloons by wiping out the worst of them, and will compel the survivors to pay the expense of the burdens they entail upon the community. As their law now stands it is a farce, or, worse than this, it is a positive evil, as it tends to swell the volume of intemperance.

THREE masked men managed in some way or other to stow themselves away in an express-car on the Eel River Branch of the Wabash Road Thursday night. Shortly before the train reached Laketon, Ind., the express messenger discovered them. The robbers pulled their guns and demanded the keys of the safe. The messenger drew his revolver, and the men coolly ordered him to throw up his hands, which he seems to have done with exemplary promptness. The maskers took his keys, went through the safe, got $15,000 in money and several valuable articles, threw the messenger on the floor, securely tied and gagged him, locked him in, and quietly got off at Laketon. The robbery was not discovered until an hour afterwards, so that the robbers had a good, comfortable start. Large rewards have been offered for their arrest, and two suspicious characters have been "run in" at Logansport, apparently on general principles.

O'DONNELL, the slayer of Carey, was committed yesterday at London to the next session of the Criminal Court for trial. Carey's son and widow testified at the adjourned preliminary examination. While the former betrayed a somewhat treacherous memory, the latter insisted that O'Donnell said to her just after the shooting, "Don't blame me; I was sent to do it"—a statement from which no amount of cross-examination could shake her. O'Donnell merely remarked at the conclusion of the testimony that he had nothing to say at present.

THE TRIBUNE publishes this morning a complete list of the men, women, and children drawing pensions from the United States Government resident in Cook County. This entire matter, comprising over 10,000 words and taking up about a page of THE TRIBUNE, was telegraphed from Washington last night, and furnishes the general public with the first real information in regard to the number of pensioners in Chicago and the territory immediately surrounding it, and the amounts they receive from the Federal Government.

YESTERDAY was a red-letter day at Rudesheim, where, in the presence of Kaiser Wilhelm, numerous other titled personages, and an immense assemblage of the people, the national monument "in memory of the unanimous and victorious rising of the German people and the reëstablishment of the German Empire in 1870-71" was duly unveiled amid the most appropriate and impressive ceremonies.

IN the opinion of Congressman Reagan, of Texas, the Democracy has no further use for Mr. Tilden, who, as the Congressman remarks, "First played the coward and then the liar" in the memorable days of 1876-'7. He furthermore declares that it will never do to nominate Butler for President, adding that the South can hardly be expected to accept him.

DESPITE the threatened rain, which did not come, and the raw, cold weather, large crowds of visitors again resorted to the State Fair yesterday. The great show will close today. A full list of the premiums awarded and an interesting report of the other doings at the fair yesterday will be found in another part of THE TRIBUNE.

A PLUCKY Sheriff and an unusually hard jail door prevented a lynching at Vincennes early yesterday morning. To guard against possible accidents in case of another attempt last night, the object of the would-be lynchers' quest, one Warner, a murderer, was removed during the day to another county.

TRAVELING by rail was rather perilous business in various parts of the country yesterday. A collision between two freights on the Minneapolis & St. Louis resulted in the death of four men. An express ran into an engine on the Northern Pacific, killing a fireman, disabling an engineer, and injuring several passengers. Several minor casualties are reported, together with an account of the third attempt within a week to wreck the Nashville & Chattanooga night passenger-train near Tullahoma, Tenn.

IT is the hight of ill manners for the Ohio Republican papers, just as the Buckeye Democrats are frantically reaching out for a section of the colored vote, to dig up the past and resurrect the following resolution adopted June 11, 1863, by the Ohio branch of a party which proudly boasts that its principles never change, and which always swears by Thomas Jefferson and the rest of the fathers:

> *Resolved*, That in the exercise of the right to differ with the Federal Executive we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States dated the 1st day of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional, and void.

AMUSEMENT sometimes comes high, but Col. Dowdall, the Henry Watterson of Peoria, seems to have gone on the principle that he must have it. In one of his recent periods of relaxation from editorial cares the Colonel pounded the local Poundmaster and has just paid him $125 and put up for all the expenses of his sickness. Some editors are very different from other editors. Mr. Oberly, of Bloomington, who recently set out to annihilate an editorial antagonist, and who seems to have got as his reward a somewhat too plentiful dose of the Leek, is the alleged possessor of an immature but promising boom for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

UNDER the head of "Snivel Service," Mr. McLean indites more matter of the true Democratic flavor for a frosty September morning, and forwards it to Mr. Pendleton with the warmest assurances of his distinguished regard:

> One thing is surely settled in the politics of this great and happy country. Since Pennsylvania and New Jersey have in their Democratic State Conventions declared against that dudish monstrosity, civil service, no man with hopes, no matter how feeble, for the Presidential nomination, dare say one public word in support of it. Thus do we find our Ohio Presidential plant nipped by the political frosts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THERE is at least one Democrat who will not bow the knee to the Massachusetts Baal. Senator Bayard "doesn't know Butler to be a Democrat," and is of opinion that "his past doesn't entitle him to be considered one." Ben will carefully avoid Delaware in the future. The whipping-post is still in operation, and a Democrat without a record reaching back to the days of Thomas Jefferson stands no more show of escape than a man who walks into a buzz-saw when it is attending strictly to business.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN, with great reluctance and a Gabriel blast on his red bandana, mounts the Ohio stump in behalf of his personal friends on the local county ticket, but begs to be excused from referring to tariff, the liquor laws, or a person by the name of Hoadly. "Call you this backing of your friends?"

"MEN like Mr. Bookwaiter," touchingly says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "are a credit to any party." That may be, but before we are able to tell just the size of the credit Mr. Bookwaiter has extended his party in some of the bad wards of Cincinnati we should prefer to look through his check-book.

IT is to be hoped that there will be no immediate advance in the market quotations of baked beans at Boston in consequence of that little accident which removes the base-ball pennant from Chicago to the Hub.

DAN MANNING and the Albany regency propose, but it is left for Kelly and Grady to dispose. It begins to look as if there were to be no Democratic harmony this year—and probably not some other year.

AS NEARLY as it can be made out, there is but one short crop in Kansas this year. The rural press, with equal sorrow and anger, notes a large falling off in the visible supply of railroad passes.

THERE is ground for the opinion that Secretary Now will not hasten back to Washington to imitate Secretary Randolph's example in that less exalted sphere, the Chicago Board of Trade.

THE St. Louis *Republican* affectionately alludes to itself as the child of the late Col. George Knapp's brain and hand. This is probably a delicate way of saying it is now an orphan.

COVERED as to its back with the sawdust and tanbark of the arena, and somewhat disfigured in the region of the eyes, Tammany emerges to announce that it is still in the ring.

HOG-CHOLERA has broken out in Hamilton County, and several of the candidates on Mr. McLean's ticket are seriously debating the propriety of fleeing for their lives.

MR. HENDRICKS carefully sums up the futility of Democratic hopes in Buckeyedom in the despairing remark, "I would like to help the Democrats in Ohio, if I could."

THE tail may sometimes wag the dog. At least such is again Mr. Butler's experience with the Massachusetts Democratic poodle.

ANOTHER idol dethroned. Jim Weaver, anti-monopolist, rides on a pass.

PERSONALS.

"Long" John Wentworth, who has been passing the summer in New Hampshire, was in Boston Monday. "How much do you weigh, Mr. Wentworth?" asked a gentleman. "I don't know; do you suppose I get weighed every day?" was the reply. "But how much do you measure?" continued the inquirer. "Don't know; haven't been measured for ever so long."

The eager activity with which Mr. Gladstone leaped from the paddlebox of the tug to the gangway of the Pembroke Castle elicited great cheering from the sailors and the crowd on shore. Tennyson, the poet laureate, on the other hand, looked very feeble, and had to be assisted. He wore his usual costume, an inverness cloak, open collar, unbuttoned waistcoat, and broad-brimmed billycot hat. During the voyage he never parted with a green-colored volume, which lay open on his knee.

"I noticed the large, heavy signature of Galusha Grow on the Minnesahela House register," says a Pittsburg *Dispatch* writer. "To look at the long, strong, heavy lines of that signature you would be sure to think Mr. Grow weighed 240 pounds, and was all bone and sinew, a great, robust, big-voiced, sledge-fisted fellow. And that is just the kind of a fellow Mr. Grow isn't. He is a slender, bald-headed, silvery-bearded, thin-voiced, pleasant-spoken old gentleman. . . . He is out of politics, and will not speak in this campaign."

Christina of Spain lays most of her conjugal infelicity to the charge of the Duc de Sesto, whose evil influence over the King has become a matter of notoriety. Shortly after the Cass de Lampo scandal, which brought matters between the royal couple to a crisis, the Duc, who is generally believed to have played the part of Mephistopheles to Alfonso's Faust in that unsavory episode, went as usual to pay his respects to the Queen; whereupon she drew a purse full of gold from her pocket and dashed it in his face, saying that she was afraid the King had not sufficiently rewarded him for his virtuous services.

The conferring by the Queen of the Garte made vacant by the death of the Duke of Marlborough on her young grandson, Prince Albert Victor, has fallen like a thunderbolt on English society. She sent for him while Mr. Gladstone was was absent in the Northern Seas, and conferred the blue ribbon at Balmoral, the Princess Beatrice alone being present. It is the first time the highest titular order in England has been granted to one so young, and it is absolutely without precedent that the son and grandson of the sovereign should hold a blue ribbon simultaneously. On the last vacancy the Queen passed over Mr. Gladstone's nomination and gave the ribbon to the Duke of Grafton.

Renan's audiences at his lectures are anything but large, but lack of numbers is made up by originality. Old gentlemen with long, flowing hair, short-sighted, noisy individuals, old women dressed in shabby black, young ones with bard lines in their pale faces, wiry-looking clergymen, and wisely-nodding rabbis are among the assembly. The clock strikes 2, and, punctual to the moment, Renan enters. He sits down in his armchair, and the short, thick-set man forms a harmonic ensemble with the folio in front of him. His large, round head, with a mass of gray hair, rests on his hand. He begins to read almost listlessly, but before long his face becomes animated, his voice sounds clear, and his language grows eloquent and sympathetic, and treasures of learning are poured out, while not a sound is heard but the gentle voice of the teacher.

THE CROPS.

Frosts the Last Few Days Nipped Corn on Both High and Low Ground.

Illinois Farmers Complaining that Their Crop Has Also Been Injured by Drouth.

The Damage Inflicted by the Cold Snap in Wisconsin—Movement of Grain.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

LOW TEMPERATURE—SNOW.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Wednesday afternoon there were appearances in the Northwest of a cold wave, and the weather observations made that night showed marked falls in the temperature at all stations throughout this section of the country, except at St. Paul. At that place a rise of eight degrees was noted. The weather during the afternoon of Thursday was pleasant, but toward evening the sky grew cloudy and the weather colder. At the night observation a thermometrical fall of eleven degrees was reported by the signal-service operator. Throughout the afternoon the atmosphere was heavy and damp, and plainly indicative of failing weather. The air was cold and of that peculiar nature always preceding a snowfall. The thermometer continued lowering during the night, and the day broke cold and cheerless. About 8 o'clock snow began falling, and for half an hour there was quite a storm. It then let up somewhat, but continued to sprinkle now and then until noon. The storm was not very extensive, as the railroad reports showed. Along the Manitoba and Northern Pacific Roads there was no snow, but the weather was cloudy, cool, and damp. Snow fell for some little distance out on the Hastings and Dakota division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and from St. James, Minn., to Merrillan, Wis., on the eastern division of the Omaha. In St. Paul what snow fell did not remain long upon the ground, but, on the contrary, quickly disappeared. This is the second appearance of snow reported this season. The first was Sept. 7, when a few flakes were noticed mingled with the rainfall on that date. Special telegrams received by the *Pioneer-Press* last evening state that between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning about two inches of snow, melting as it came, fell at Lakeville. At Redwood Falls there was a fall of two inches Thursday.

WISCONSIN.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The fine weather which prevailed throughout the State during the early part of the week was followed today by a cold rain. The frost reported during the week did no important damage. The movement of new spring is only fair here, though reports indicate increasing deliveries west of here. There is, however, nothing in the reports to warrant the expectation that any very large supplies of spring wheat will reach the lake ports this fall. Farmers are evidently not disposed to crowd their wheat on the market at the ruling prices, and after the mills in the Northwest have secured what they require out of the deliveries, the quantity remaining for movement as grain will not be large compared with other good crop years. The receipts of wheat at this point have been light during the entire week, but in the absence of any shipping demand the stock in store here remains unchanged. The movement of corn has been rather more moderate this week, and the present indications are that deliveries will not be so large in the near future; still it is expected to see them fairly maintained

FOREIGN.

The Monument to Germania Unveiled in the Presence of an Immense Throng.

Impressive and Patriotic Speech of the Emperor William—Banquet in the Evening.

O'Donnell Arraigned in Court and Committed to Await Trial for Murder.

Report that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria Has Started Incognito for Vienna—Turkey's Note.

Parnell Not Shot—Earthquake Shocks—Honors to Alfonso—A New Jesuit General.

GERMANY

AN IMMENSE CROWD.

WIESBADEN, Sept. 28.—Emperor William and the German Princes have arrived here, en route to take part in the unveiling of the statue of Germania today. All the hotels and lodging-houses here and in the neighborhood are overflowing with visitors. The streets are decorated with flags, banners and patriotic mottoes. Beside the German Princes and Princesses, the Mayors of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, and nearly every prominent person connected with the military and civil Government of the Empire will be present. Each division of the German army will be represented. There will be also about 15,000 members of the Krieger-Verein, 10,000 members of various singing societies, and 8,000 Turners. It is expected that altogether there will be about 250,000 people present to participate in the ceremonies today.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor and suite arrived here late this afternoon. The Emperor was received enthusiastically. He passed through the streets, which were lined with great crowds of people, who greeted him with continual cheering, and proceeded to the castle, where a grand banquet was given in honor of the day and the Emperor.

THE CEREMONIES OF UNVEILING THE MONUMENT.

RUDESHEIM, Sept. 28.—Emperor William and Prince Frederick William arrived at noon, and were received with great enthusiasm. All the German sovereigns and Princes assembled before the monument on the Niederwald, and the ceremonies began in the presence of a vast multitude, and proceeded in accordance with the program heretofore published.

The ceremonies passed without accident. The Emperor repeatedly expressed his thanks to the committee having charge of the festival for their excellent arrangements. Upon his return to the city the Emperor had a reception from the people, and at the banquet drank to the prosperity of the town.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the Emperor's speech:

When Providence desires to signify its will with regard to mighty events upon the earth, it selects the time, countries, and instruments to accomplish its purpose. The years 1870 and 1871 were a time when such purpose was indicated. Our threatened Germany arose in its love for the fatherland as one man, and with Princes at the head stood in arms as the instrument. The Almighty conducted these arms after sanguinary conflicts from victory to victory, and united Germany takes its place in the history of the world. Millions of hearts have raised their prayers to God and given Him humble thanks, praising Him for esteeming us worthy of accomplishing His will. Germany, to the remotest time, desires to give constant expression to this feeling of gratitude. In this sense the monument standing before us was erected. In the words spoken at the laying of the foundation stone, words which my late father, after the wars of liberation of 1813 to 1815, bequeathed in iron to posterity, I dedicate this monument: "To the fallen, a memorial; to the living, an acknowledgement; to coming generations, a source of emulation. May God vouchsafe it."

On concluding his address, the Emperor unveiled the monument. He then shook hands with each of the Princes.

The Emperor wore a General's uniform, and the Crown Prince was dressed in the uniform of the Cuirassiers. Gen. von Moltke was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

A SENSATION.

A sensation was caused by the presence of Prince Dolgorouky, the only foreigner officially present, as it was considered that the fact of the Prince being in immediate attendance on the Emperor and personally representing the Czar had political importance.

THE VEIL FALLS.

When the Emperor had concluded his speech, amid the roar of artillery, the ringing of bells, and the cheering of the people, the great blue silk covering of the statue dropped. Crown Prince Frederick William, bending his knee, seized and kissed the Emperor's hand, whereupon father and son embraced and kissed each other repeatedly amid tremendous cheering. The Emperor then shook hands with Gen. von Moltke, while the bands joined in the hymn "Heil dir im Siegeskranz" and the "Wacht am Rhein." The Emperor, conducted by Herr von Schilling and followed by his entire suite, ascended the staircase leading to the monument and carefully inspected the work, the King of Saxony, the Crown Princess, and other royal personages forming the background. At this moment the sun broke through the clouds and illuminated the historic scene.

A BANQUET.

The Emperor then made triumphal progress to Wiesbaden, where a banquet was given at the Royal Castle this evening. The King of Saxony proposed the health of the Emperor as the founder of the German Empire and the preserver of the peace of Germany and Europe. The Emperor toasted the German Princes and Generals who had assisted in the accomplishment of German unity.

TELEGRAMS.

The Emperor received many congratulatory telegrams, some from abroad.

JOYOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

BINGEN, Sept. 28—1 p. m.—Salutes from batteries here and from guns on the surrounding hills were fired announcing the unveiling of the statue Germania. Church bells rang, steam-whistles on steamers on the Rhine sounded, and the whole vast assemblage on the Niederwald sang the national anthem.

THE PRELIMINARY CELEBRATION.

RUDESHEIM, Sept. 28.—At noon yesterday the final touch was put to the national monument by fixing the bronze plate on the pedestal bearing the inscription: "Originator and Sculptor, Johannes Schilling; Architect, Karl Weissbach, Dresden, 1883." In the preliminary celebration last night all the villas, villages, and castles along the Rhine hereabouts were illuminated, and huge bonfires and blue lights burned amid the firing of cannon and the tolling of church bells, while a large number of steamboats, gayly illuminated with colored lanterns, plied between here and Bingen, with bands playing and choirs singing on board. Today the river was crowded with steamers since daylight, and a flotilla of thirty Rhine steamers took part in today's celebration. It was a scene such as has never before been witnessed on the banks of the Rhine. Today is the anniversary of the surrender of Strasburg thirteen years ago.

A DIFFERENT SCENE.

The Mainzer *Journal* prints the following significant paragraph: "The Place de la Concorde, in Paris, will today be the scene of a ceremony which has annually taken place since the war of 1870. It consists in the placing of crowns and wreaths on the statues of Strasburg, which at present look somewhat mournful with the decaying remains of last year's tributes. Speeches will be made by members of Alsace and Lorraine societies."

THE COST AND THE INSCRIPTION.

The total cost of the statue was over 1,000,000 marks. The inscription upon the monument says: "In memory of the unanimous and victorious rising of the German people and reëstablishment of the German Empire. 1870-1871."

THE RIVER WESER.

BREMEN, Sept. 28.—The work of straightening the lower portion of the River Weser has begun. The expense, which is to be borne by the City of Bremen, will, it is estimated, exceed £500,000.

ALFONSO WEAKENS.

It is stated that King Alfonso has abandoned the intention of inspecting the Union regiment at Strasburg, owing to the sensitiveness of the Parisians.

KING MILAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—King Milan arrived today. He had interviews with the Emperor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE BISMARCKS.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Prince and Princess Herbert Bismarck have arrived at Friedrichsruhe.

O'DONNELL.

CAREY'S SLAYER IN COURT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, was this morning brought before Magistrate Flowers at the Bow Street Court, when his examination was resumed. Mr. Sullivan, counsel for O'Donnell, cross-examined Parish and Jones, witnesses for the prosecution, but nothing new was elicited.

O'Donnell was brought to court under a strong guard. The court-room was crowded. Among those present were J. C. McCoan, member of Parliament for Wicklow, and Arthur O'Connor, member of Parliament for Queens County.

Sullivan, counsel for O'Donnell, cross-examined James Parish, servant on the steamer Melrose, and Thomas Jones, the boatswain, but elicited from them nothing new. When the latter repeated O'Donnell's expression to Mrs. Carey, "I did not do it," the prisoner, who maintained a cool demeanor throughout the examination, smiled as if the expression amused him. Parish testified that he saw no evidence of passion on the part of O'Donnell during the shooting. Both Parish and Boatswain Jones testified that they saw no struggle between O'Donnell and Carey.

CAREY'S SON.

A son of Carey, cross-examined, stated that O'Donnell was sitting when he fired the first shot at his father, and that his father did not grapple with O'Donnell. He admitted that he might have testified when under examination at Cape Town that O'Donnell said to Mrs. Carey, "I had to do it," or "I did do it." The witness maintained, however, that his statement Tuesday was correct—namely: that O'Donnell used the words, "I was sent to do it," until he was closely pressed by his cross-examiner, when he said he was not quite clear what were the words really used by O'Donnell.

CAREY'S WIDOW.

Mrs. Carey, widow of the murdered informer, was then called. She appeared in deep mourning and excited the special interest of spectators, and several murmurs of sympathy were heard. In giving her testimony she recounted incidents of the voyage, corroborating other witnesses in regard to the circumstances of the murder, except that she swore that after her husband was shot she said to O'Donnell, "You shot my husband!" O'Donnell replied, she said, "Don't blame me; I was sent to do it," whereupon a woman who was with him said, "Don't mind, O'Donnell; you are no informer."

The cross-examination of Mrs. Carey by Sullivan failed to shake her testimony. She had talked to her son about the evidence.

Magistrate Flower asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say in answer to the charge of murdering Carey. He replied: "Not at present." The prisoner was then ordered to stand committed for trial at the next session of the Criminal Court.

AN ACCUSATION.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.—The *Nation* accuses the British Government and the American Legation in London of foul play towards O'Donnell in the hope that he may implicate the friends of Parnell in the conspiracy to murder Carey, the informer.

AMERICAN COUNSEL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Friends of O'Donnell, the slayer of James Carey, who is now in prison in England, have employed ex-Judge William Fullerton and Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of this city, to assist Solicitor Guy and Charles M. Sullivan in the defense of O'Donnell. Judge Fullerton said today that Gen. Pryor and himself would go to London to attend the trial, which would probably not be held until the Nov. term. He was not very familiar with the case, but had understood that two lines of defense had been hinted at. One was that the shooting was done in self-defense and the other that O'Donnell was insane. Mr. Fullerton said he supposed that the fact that O'Donnell claims to be an American citizen led to the employment of American counsel in his defense. O'Donnell will be tried before Lord Coleridge, who is now in this country.

BULGARIA.

ALEXANDER'S VISIT.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The *Fremdenblatt* gives currency to the report that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria left Sophia yesterday incognito for Vienna. If this proves to be the correct reason for Alexander thus leaving his capital, it is probably in order to consult with the Emperor Francis Joseph, and may be considered connected with the reported protest of Russia to the Powers regarding the recent events in Bulgaria.

THE PORTE'S NOTE.

ATHENS, Sept. 28.—The Porte, in its note to the European Powers relative to the condition of affairs in Bulgaria, calls their attention to the armament of Bulgaria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARNELL WAS NOT SHOT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The rumor of the reported shooting of Parnell turns out to be unfounded. The Irish leader has not been in Ireland for some weeks. He is in England. All the papers brought out special editions with the rumor this morning at 8 o'clock.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Parnell has arrived at Leeds.

THE STRANDED STEAMER.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Lloyds report that the steamship Rotterdam, ashore on Banjaard, coast of Holland, has broken in halves.

A LANDLORD SHOT DEAD.

BALLINA, County Mayo, Sept. 28.—Crotty, a landlord, was shot dead this morning at his residence in Ninnury Park. He had been wounded several times previously.

POLICE TO BE ARMED WITH REVOLVERS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Owing to many burglaries it has been decided to arm the police with revolvers.

SPAIN.

THE CABINET, ALFONSO, AND FRANCE.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The Cabinet feel confident that the hostility manifested in the French press will not affect the reception of King Alfonso in France. The Cabinet is inclined to recommend to the King the granting to the Kabajose insurgents of pardon and to permit their return to Spain.

NEW TREATY WITH LIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—A new commercial treaty has been proposed to the Government of Liberia by the Government of Spain. A specially novel and important feature of the treaty is that Spain agrees to guarantee as full and complete protection of life and property to free negroes visiting for any lawful purpose Cuba or Porto Rico as has heretofore been granted any foreigners visiting any part of the Spanish dominions.

CUBA'S NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—Gen. Costillo, the new Captain-General of Cuba, arrived today.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A RECONNAISSANCE.

SAIGON, Sept. 28.—Dispatches from Hanoi state that Col. Bichot started the 17th with two battalions of troops to reconnoitre the country abandoned by the Black Flags and demolish their defenses. He will return to Hanoi by the left bank of the river.

TRICOU.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The negotiations in Tonquin will be conducted by Tricou, the French Minister to China, at Pekin. The French legation at Hué are guarded by marines from the fleet.

ORDERED TO DISBAND.

The Annamese Government has sent orders to the military Mandarins disbanding all Annamese troops who have not given in their adhesion to the French authorities.

CHINESE CLAIMS.

China claims both banks of the Red River, with the neutral zone south. The French Government has declared it cannot accept these terms, because to do so it would lose all the fruits of its expedition, obtaining neither the Delta of the Red River, the rich mining districts of Tonquin, nor a monopoly of trade with the southwest provinces of China.

THE HUE TREATY.

The text of the Hué treaty will not arrive for a month.

BLACK AND YELLOW FLAGS.

The recent retreat of the Black Flags is explained by the fact that since the signing of the treaty the King of Annam has ceased to send subsidies.

HONG KONG, Sept. 28.—The Black Flags manifested sound military judgment by vacating the country in front of Hanoi, as the recently-established French position at Palau threatened their rear.

The Yellow Flag auxiliaries to the French forces have been disbanded and have been replaced by Catholic converts from Namdink.

FRANCE.

CABINET MEETING.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—President Grévy is expected to arrive today, and will preside at the meeting of the French Cabinet tomorrow.

COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION.

As a counter-demonstration to the unveiling of the statue of "Germania on the Rhine" by the Germans, a crowd of Parisians assembled this afternoon around the statue "Strasbourg" in the Place de la Concorde, and indulged in patriotic cries. The demonstration passed off without any disorder.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Waldeck-Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, has telegraphed an order to the Prefect of Savoy prohibiting the holding of meetings there of the Salvation Army, and ordering the expulsion of the members of the army from the department if they disobey the order.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Austry, Prefect of the Seine, has been accepted.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. JOHN KINNEAR, D. D.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.—The Rev. John Kinnear, D. D., Liberal member of Parliament from Donegal, died today, aged 59.

[He was the son of the Rev. James Kinnear, a Presbyterian minister at Clonaneese, near Dungannon, and was created Doctor of Divinity of Washington and Lee University, in the United States, in 1874.]

THE EARL OF SOMERS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Earl of Somers is dead, aged 64 years.

[He was a member of Parliament for Reigate from 1841 to 1847.]

COUNT SZAPARY.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—Count Ladislas Szapary is dead.

CABLE NOTES.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt Thursday evening at Agram.

El Pueblo, in a leader, speaks of the early evacuation of Lima by the Chilians as a settled fact.

Tidewaiter Logan, charged with having originated the recent riots at Canton, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The election of a successor to Peër Beck, General of the order of Jesuits, has terminated. His successor, whose name is kept secret, was presented to the Pope Saturday. The selection was made after a warm contest.

In connection with the recent arrests of Russian army officers implicated in Nihilist plots, a large depot has been discovered at Charkoff containing arms, gunpowder, dynamite, bombs, and printing apparatus.

The *Independence Belge* affirms that the letters from Congo in English and American journals represent simply the personal views of the writers, and that no modification of the plans of the International African Association is contemplated.

The Iturbide Centennial celebration, organized by the Church party, has been a failure in the City of Mexico. There was some animation in Morelia, San Luis, Potosi, and Orizava. The Liberals, considering it political, abstained from participating.

A gala performance in honor of King Alfonso was given at the Royal Theatre in Brussels last evening. All members of the Cabinet and foreign diplomatists were present. King Alfonso and the King and Queen of the Belgians were heartily cheered when they entered the theatre.

SUICIDAL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A. C. Richmond, a man of some political note in this city several years ago, committed suicide at his plantation on the Cooper River last night by taking morphine. He had contemplated this step for some time, and left a letter stating when and from whom he bought the poison, and that he got it for the purpose of taking his life. For several years he had led a dissipated life, and had always been somewhat eccentric. He was married to a negro woman with he had not lived happily of late, and this is said to have been the cause of his suicide. Richmond was a Northern man by birth, but had lived South nearly all his life. He was a Confederate soldier, but after the War speedily took the oath of allegiance and went into Republican politics. He was a member of the State Reconstruction Convention in 1868, and was subsequently Clerk of the Court for this county. In 1876 he made another change in his politics and supported Hampton for Governor. Since then he has been engaged in rice-planting.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 28.—George McGoff sent for Dr. W. G. Ryan this evening, his wife being sick. When the doctor arrived Mrs. McGoff denied being sick. McGoff got mad and fired two shots at Ryan, missing him, and then shot himself, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

DOMINION NEWS.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 28.—The Rev. Seguin, of St. Cunegonde, is called upon by the Bishop to explain regarding the rebuke to the Irish Catholics from the pulpit Sunday.

Molson's Bank received a cable from their agents in Liverpool announcing that the bill of lading on which they advanced C. F. Dewey $30,000 was a forgery. Ten thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of Dewey.

It is understood here that George Stephen, President of the Canada Pacific Railway, will shortly be Knighted.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 28.—No snow is yet reported in any part of Manitoba. The thermometer the last few nights ranged from 22 to 30. The weather is cloudy. The thermometer and barometer are rising.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Sept. 28.—The worst reports of the hop crop in the Prince Edward and Brighton Districts are confirmed. Some fields will not be picked, the crop being too poor to pay expenses.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Diana Colphus, colored, died today, aged 115 years. She was born in Danville, Ky., in 1768.

THE RIFLE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The third and last day's shooting of the Western Rifle Association at Fort Snelling opened this morning cold and cloudy, the first shot being fired in a snow-storm. This, however, soon cleared away, and with the exception of the cold the day proved as nearly perfect for shooting as could be wished, and as a result the scores are the best ever made on the range. Two of the Chicago men failed to put in an appearance and their places were filled by Hanginson, of Minneapolis, and Friese, of Milwaukee.

The attendance was large today. The first match, No. 10, was for teams of six men each 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots each, for the Western Rifle Association long-range badge, valued at $150. The badge has been held by the Minneapolis Club for the last year, which again succeeded in making the largest score.

CREEDMOOR, L. I., Sept. 28.—At the National Rifle Association's fall meeting today the Hilton trophy was won by the Michigan State team.

ANOTHER MURDER.

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Town of Stratford is again excited over what looks like another murder. Early this morning a body was found in the Housatonic River about two miles from here which bore evidences of foul play. It was first discovered by Charles Maulthrop, a fisherman, on Scanley Flat, a sandbar in the middle of the river, about two miles north of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad bridge. The body was badly decomposed and had evidently been in the water for a long time. On the left temple was a deep wound, which was probably made by a pistol bullet or a blow from some sharp instrument. The nose was mashed flat with the face, and there was a large bruise on the top of the head. The place where the body was found is only a mile from the place where Rose Amber's body was discovered.

A FRATERNAL FEUD.

Another Gory Episode Stains the Dark and Bloody Ground in Kentucky.

Near Blue Lick Springs Capt. Rogers Fatally Shoots His Two Brothers.

The Crime the Result of a Quarrel Over the Division of the Father's Estate.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Another Kentucky feud with the usual tragic ending was culminated yesterday afternoon near Blue Lick Springs. The circumstances attendant are peculiar and horrible in their details, inasmuch as the quarrel lay between brothers instead of families. The family's name is Rogers, and the father, Willis G. Rogers, had eight children. One son was killed by his uncle, and he dying shortly after, his property became the subject of dispute, and ill-will was engendered between the brothers. Three months ago Willis Rogers died. The will was read, and it was found that one of his sons, Will Rogers, a prominent lawyer and Knight Templar of St. Louis, was left out. The property, some $7,000 worth, was evenly distributed among his other sons. They agreed, after considerable litigation, to let Will come in for his share, but he also wanting a part of the uncle's property, it was refused by Sam Rogers and Robert Rogers, who had purchased it. Will came from St. Louis two months ago and prevented the will from being probated, and raised quarrels and trouble at every meeting of the heirs. While in Cincinnati he purchased a pistol, and told a brother there that he intended killing his brothers Sam and Bob, who were apprised of his murderous intentions and were on their guard.

Not long since Will and his brother attempted to assasinate Sam on his return from court in Robinson County and tried to kill him in Carlisle, both of which attempts were unsuccesful.

THE FATAL MEETING.

A final meeting of the heirs was arranged at the old homestead at which the difficulties could be settled—though Sam Rogers and Robert were told that Will had said he would kill them if they came there. At the meeting were the four brothers and two daughters, and several attorneys. Depositions were taken peaceably until a witness named Mrs. Hook was put on the stand. The brothers were sitting in the room, and Sam Rogers made a disparaging remark as to the woman's character. Will contradicted him, and rose to his feet and began firing. Sam's statement is that Will had his pistol in his hand, and, having a self-cocking revolver, had the advantage of his brothers. Bullets flew fast and thick, and Will fell first, bleeding from three wounds. Mrs. Payne, one of their sisters, threw her arms around Tom to keep him out of the fracas, when a bullet struck him in the temple and he fell flat on his face in a pool of his brother's blood. The floor, walls, and furniture were spashed with blood. Three pistols lay on the floor. Tom lay on one side of the room, his brains oozing from his temple, while his brother fell behind the bed bathed in his blood. A more horrible sight could not be imagined. Will was conscious until 2 o'clock this morning, and has made his will, disposing of his property, amounting to $15,000. His body was ordered to be sent to St. Louis by the Knights Templar. Tom is barely alive, and will probably die tonight.

A SISTER'S STORY.

Mrs. Payne, one of the sisters, states that not only Sam did the shooting, but also his son Sam Jr., who stood in the doorway and assisted his father to do the shooting.

Tom was wounded in the temple and right arm, and Will was shot in the leg, horribly fracturing the bone, and one bullet penetrated his bowels. The third entered the side near the spine. All the parties are of wealth and high standing. Sam Rogers is President of the Farmers' Bank of Carlisle, and reputed to be worth $100,000. The affair has created terrible excitement.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Details have been received today of the Rogers tragedy near Blue Lick Springs, Ky., regarding which a meagre dispatch came through last night. Three of the four Rogers brothers had met at the old homestead where they were all born and reared to take some depositions to be used in the suit for a division of their father's property. They were Capt. Samuel Rogers, of Carlisle, William Rogers, a St. Louis lawyer, and Thomas, a farmer living near the scene of the tragedy. The fourth brother, Bob, for some reason was not present. The business was being conducted in a small room in which were seated the three brothers named, two lawyers, and the witnesses whose depositions were being taken. The homestead had been left by Willis, the father, to Sam and Robert. William and Tom were trying to break the will, and it was for that purpose that depositions were being taken. Angry words had been passing across the table between the brothers for some time. Suddenly Capt. Samuel Roberts, without any more provocation than had been given a dozen times before, sprang to his feet and whipping out his revolver began firing. The movement was so quick and so unexpected that the others seated about the table scarcely had time to get up before the first shot was fired. Other shots came so fast that no one is certain how many shots were fired, but it was probably six. When the smoke cleared away blood-spots were seen over the table and floor, and two fainting men had fallen back into the chairs from which they had risen when the firing began. They were Will and Tom Rogers. Will had been struck in the abdomen, the bullet passing clean through his body. He had also been struck in the thigh, and the bone was badly shattered. He died at 11 o'clock last night. Tom was hit in the arm and again in the head. He is still alive, but has hardly one chance in a hundred of recovery. Capt. Sam Rogers was arrested last evening, but remains at the homestead. He manifests the most poignant grief for his act, and begged the physicians that were called in to do all that was possible for his brothers. He claims to have shot in self-defense, but the three witnesses of the affair say his was the only pistol drawn. The family is one of the oldest in Kentucky, and is known over the entire State. The Rogers homestead adjoins the Blue Lick Springs battle-ground, where Daniel Boone fought the Indians.

YELLOW-FEVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 28.—A special from Guaymas, Mexico, regarding the extent of yellow-fever on the Mexican coast, says a universal panic existed at Hermosillo. The past twelve deaths were recorded from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., with a large increase of new cases. It is estimated that 1,000 people are down with the fever. Seventy-five per cent of the houses had one or more sick. The heat was oppressive, ranging from 86 to 106.

Nogales had eleven cases.

At Guaymas the fever was diminishing, there having been only eight deaths since the 24th. No new cases reported.

Other points visited showed a few cases, generally of a mild form.

STREET-CAR ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A serious accident occurred on Chestnut street tonight that resulted in the death of a horse, and the dangerous if not fatal injury of a man and woman. As the crowds were returning in the Chestnut street cars the brake of one crowded car gave out while on the steep grade between Sixth and Seventh streets, and the car, crowding the horses before it, ran into the rear of another loaded car. One of the horses of the runaway car was disemboweled and had to be killed, and G. Westwood, a passenger, had a leg broken, and Mrs. Louisa Wimbell, another passenger, had her thigh badly injured.

THE RAILROAD WAR AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad continues to sell tickets to Chicago at $1. None of the other roads have made reductions so far, but may enter the fight at any moment if a compromise is not effected.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night the attention of Officer Robert Mack, of the Harrison Street Station, was attracted by the suspicious actions of two men in the vicinity of the Public Library Building. Although the library was closed, they entered the building upon perceiving the officer, and being unknown to any of the employés about the place the officer took the two into custody. At the armory they gave their names as Harris Nelson and Peter M. Wig. In the pockets of the latter was found a meal-ticket on a cheap restaurant, a free-dispensary card, No. 1,715, and $360 in money. The latter was wrapped up in a letter-head of the Fidelity Safe-Deposit Company. Wig said he lived at No. 50 Samuel street, and attempted to bribe the officer to release him by offering him the $360 and $50 more. Nelson claimed to be a New York dry-goods clerk, and said he was here looking for a situation. In his pockets were found a large gimlet, a lock-pick, and a long list of barns, with notes as to their locality and condition. As it is thought they are thieves and that some offenses can be traced to them they were held at the armory on suspicion.

A RIVER ACCIDENT.

Explosion of the Boiler of the Steamer Robinson at Albany, N. Y.—Three Men Killed and Many Wounded.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Early this morning the boiler of the steamer J. S. Robinson, which lay at the foot of Westerloo street, exploded with frightful force, instantly killing Capt. George S. Warner and Fireman William Cleary, and seriously injuring Fred Sinclair, the engineer, who was blown into the water and narrowly escaped drowning, and Willard Durand and Melville Ryan, deckhands.

Richard Van Zandt, son of Capt. Van Zandt, of the tug Cora, from New Baltimore, lying alongside the Robinson, was also injured.

Capt. Robinson, of the Hattie M. Betts, was blown from his pilot-house to the wharf and severely injured.

The Betts, which lay at the stern of the Robinson, is damaged $1,000. The Cora, which lay alongside, is a total wreck, and the C. P. Grout, lying ahead of the Robinson, had her joiner work carried away and machinery damaged. The Robinson sank immediately, carrying with it the body of Cleary, the fireman.

One section of the boiler, weighing two or three tons, was hurled 400 feet, against the top story of a three-story building, crushing in a portion of the wall. Another section, weighing nearly a ton, crushed in the roof of the coal-barge E. M. Downing, and still another section was hurled to the rear, grazing the cabin of the coal-boat Apollo, and tearing away the roof before it fell into the river. Buildings were shaken, windows shattered, and general consternation prevailed in the vicinity. The exploded boiler was built by Robert Livingston, of this city, in 1882.

Van Zandt's son was killed. The total losses cannot yet be ascertained. The explosion was probably caused by negligence of the engineer in allowing the water in the boiler to get too low.

Capt. McAndrew, of the canal-boat Apollo, in the rear of the Robinson, and his wife had a narrow escape. They were asleep when a piece of the boiler carried away a section of the roof about three and a half feet long and one and one-half wide, together with a portion of the end of the cabin, nearly down to the bed. The roof was only two feet above their heads. McAndrew says the first thing he knew he was sitting on the floor with his back against the wall, and things were flying all around him. His wife was senseless in bed, covered with the ruins of pictures and the looking-glass.

Capt. Robinson, of the tug Betts, who was asleep in the pilot-house, turned a complete somerset in the air, and suddenly found himself on the dock. The officers of the First Precinct Station-House, an eighth of a mile distant, were thrown from their beds on the floor, and the whole building shook violently for three seconds. At first they thought it was an earthquake.

LORD COLERIDGE.

America's Distinguished Guest at St Louis—An Excursion on the River and a Reception.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—Chief-Justice Coleridge and party visited the Manual-Training School of Washington University this morning in company of a committee of prominent lawyers. They then visited the Merchants' Exchange, where my Lord was introduced by President Ewald, and made a very brief speech thanking the merchants for their kindly welcome. In the afternoon the party were taken on an excursion several miles down the river on the United States steamer Gen. Gilmore, and on their return visited the Vulcan Steel-Works. This evening at 6 o'clock the Chief Justice dined at the residence of Henry Hitchcock, one of the leading lawyers of the city, after which the party went to the St. Louis Club, where a formal reception was given by the St. Louis bar, and at which many prominent citizens paid their respects to the distinguished guest. The Hon. Samuel Treat, Judge of the United States District Court, made a brief speech of welcome, to which Lord Coleridge replied, thanking Judge Treat for the pleasant tone of his address, and then referring to the English common law and some of the dangers which had beset it because of narrow-minded Judges. He closed by saying: "But the common law happily has survived these dangers. It has survived to guard our freedom with its own great majesty. It has survived to be one amongst the many links which I hope bind England and America—the child and the mother. Like other mothers, England suffered many pangs and much sorrow at the birth of her child, but now all these have passed away. She remembereth no more the sorrow for the joy and the pride with which she looks upon the greatness and glory of what she has brought forth."

A RECEIVER FOR THE OHIO CENTRAL.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 28.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Judge I. P. Pursley appointed John E. Martin, Esq., Vice-President of the road, Receiver of the Ohio Central Railroad. This action was taken upon the petition of the holders of the River Division bonds, the interest upon which is considerably overdue. Mr. Martin at once gave bond, and is now in charge of the property as Receiver. Mr. Martin visited the various offices of the road in this city yesterday afternoon and notified those in charge of the books to have them ready to turn over to him tomorrow.

CHINESE FUNERAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—Hong Chuk, a Chinaman, will be buried here Sunday. The Mayor refused permission to have the Chinese band in the procession on the ground that it would cause too much excitement. The services will be held in the Episcopal church. The Chinamen will perform their own ceremonies at the grave.

A POLICEMAN HURT.

Officer Patrick Hickey, of the day squad, who is stationed at the Madison street bridge, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by being struck in the back with the end of a bucky shaft.

PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28.—The delegates to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union were entertained by the local societies in a sail down the bay and a dinner at Rocky Point. Newport was visited and a drive taken to points of interest. Most of the delegates left for home this evening.

JOURNALISTS OF THE VILLARD PARTY.

BRAINERD, Minn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Carl Schurz section of the Villard party passed here this afternoon. Mr. Smalley's section of journalists is due here to-morrow afternoon. Both go directly through to Chicago.

NEWSPAPERS SUED.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 28.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Jacob Mueller, of Cleveland, today entered suit claiming $50,000 damages from the *Ledger* and $50,000 from the *Anzeiger* for alleged libels contained in political articles.

BOTTLED BEER.

The Conrad Seipp Brewing Company Pilsener beer is pronounced by all to be the finest in the market. All orders should be sent directly to the factory.

The Governor

told the truth when he said Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion Remedy had no equal. Druggists, 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lundborg's
Rhenish Cologne.

TO THE PUBLIC

A CARD.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1883.

In view of the false and malignant slanders being daily circulated throughout the city by certain old-line monopoly life-insurance companies and their agents and organs in reference to the

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association,

An association which stands unequaled in the history of Life Insurance, having a membership of 15,500, sixty-six millions of dollars of business, and which has paid every claim in full and promptly at maturity since its organization, we publish the following report from

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT,

The old and honest Insurance Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, who has made a personal examination into the books, accounts, system, and management of the

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

He indorses the Association, its system and its management, as honest, wise, prudent, and just.

E. B. HARPER, President.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29th, 1883.

Mr. E. B. Harper, President Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, No. 35 Liberty-st., New York City—

DEAR SIR: After having spent many days in your office, with every facility there for detecting any maladministration, and still more in comparing the practical results of your plan and practice with those of other and older companies, I find nothing to take back in my letter to you of Dec. 13th, 1882.*

On the contrary, I can now say that the management has been so honest, wise, prudent, and just that no individual member, whether now inside or outside of the Association, has any cause to complain.

The complaints appear to have arisen either from critics who, if disinterested and impartial, have erred through ignorance or bias, or from the envy and jealousy of rivals at your success.

The following good points you appear practically to have established:

I. That your medical selection is as strict as, if not stricter than, has ever been attained.

II. That your members are more persistent than they have been in companies of the same age, where they have to pay more to get in, and the longer they stay in the more it costs them to get out—except by death!

III. That though your certificate may not, in a technical sense, be an insurance, the beneficiary is more sure to receive the face of it as the death of the member than if it were an ordinary paid-up or level-premium policy.

IV. That you have reduced very nearly, if not quite, to a minimum the serious risk of loss which always exists where the banking required by the terms of the policy is needlessly large, and is done by the same corporation as is responsible for the death claims or insurance.

Your losses, I find, have thus far been paid in full as promptly as they have been proved, and I can see no reason why they will not always be. Very respectfully yours,

ELIZUR WRIGHT,
Consulting Actuary.

What Mr. Wright said Dec. 12th, 1882:

"On the whole, I think your plan deserves and will attain great popular favor. It will suit a large class of people better than any plan which includes large self-insurance with no reasonable rule of surrender, and unless the level-premium companies reform their absurd treatment of members wishing to retire you must ultimately get the whole of the business.

Very respectfully yours,

ELIZUR WRIGHT,
Consulting Actuary.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from Select Fruits. That yields the finest Flavor. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the naturdl Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,
Makers of Legalia Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

PERRINS'

TRADE MARK

MEN'S PIQUÉ KID

GLOVES,

THE BEST FOR FIT AND WEAR.

This is the Button.

PAPILLON COUGH CURE

Can be administered to infants without the slightest danger. It does not contain drugs or chemicals, but is a harmless vegetable syrup, very delicious to the taste, that relieves and positively cures

WHOOPING COUGH

at once, and is a permanent cure for Bronchial or Winter Cough, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Catarrh. Directions in ten languages accompany every bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN THIS CITY.

PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

MEDETUR Nerve Tonic and Brain Food. Cure Loss of Memory, Nervousness, Headache, Tremors and Weakness $1.00 per box, 6 boxes, $5.00; by mail, prepaid.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agts., Chicago, Ill.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,

Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in

AREND'S KUMYSS.

Chas. Gossage &

FINANCIAL.

The General Distribution of Merchandise for the Week Up to the Average.

No Permanent Disturbance to the Course of Trade by the Recent New York Failures.

The List of Embarrassments for the Week Smaller than for the Preceding Six Days.

A Large Car and Car-Wheel Company at Huntingdon, Pa., Closes Its Doors.

Meeting of the Creditors of a Broken Boston Firm—Assignees Ordered to Give Bonds.

NEW YORK.

BRADSTREET'S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The general distribution of merchandise during the week has, on the whole, kept pace with the record of the two or three preceding weeks. There is no reason, to judge from the special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, to believe that there has been any marked gain. The heavy failures in New York, low water in the industrial regions of New England, and a perceptible hesitation to buy in excess of immediate wants in many localities, have conspired to keep the tide of trade at recent levels. The movement of dry goods generally has been well maintained. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and the two chief cities in Minnesota, report a conspicuous movement in this line. The industries of the country are fairly well employed. The most interesting feature is in reference to the prices of Southern pig-iron, which are reported lower from Cincinnati, O., Birmingham, Ala., and Richmond, Va. Tennessee furnaces, however, regard the situation differently. Reports are contradictory, some claiming that furnaces in the South are filled with orders and prices are firm, while others report a drop of 50 cents per ton. This is of primary interest to the South and such points in the West as are customers for Southern irons. The Eastern iron industry remains about as for a month past, No. 1 foundry quoted at $22. The speculative wheat market has declined from the closing rates the Friday one week ago, owing to an unexpectedly large increase in the visible supply, and practically no foreign demand. Indian corn has been similarly affected; visible supplies have increased heavily, and both home and foreign buyers have neglected it. Millers are not taking supplies in excess of the present wants, and the grain exchanges find trade rather dull. Provisions have fluctuated. The decline has gone below expectations and formed the basis for a reaction which does not promise to last long, owing to continued heavy receipts of hogs and apathy from the home and foreign trade. Anthracite coal is firm at about August rates. The demand is fair, but is expected to improve in October. The excess production as against 1882 amounts to about 2,000,000 tons. Ocean freights are steady. There has been an active competitive demand for wool, and the market has hardened slightly and closes very firm for all descriptions. There were 164 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week—13 less than the preceding week, 9 less than the corresponding week of 1882, and 53 more than the same week of 1881.

R. G. DUN & CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, report that the marked events of the last week are chiefly those relating to the important failures in the clothing trade which have occurred in New York City. These misfortunes can hardly be interpreted as indicating an unhealthy state of trade generally, because they are all more or less directly traceable to departures from legitimate business principles, the results of outside speculation and an attempt to bolster up credits by the interchange of paper long after the supposed capital employed had disappeared or been diverted into outside channels. The business failures of the week number 180, as compared with 188 last week. The regular business of the city has been healthy. The sales of dry goods have been large, the absorption of stocks indicating a first-rate retail demand throughout the country. Some large houses report their sales as being very nearly equal to those of a year ago, while the losses from bad debts, aside from those arising out of the recent failures, are reported small. Money conditions are abundant. Although confidence has been to some extent shaken by the recent failures the general outlook is not unfavorable. The grain markets have been active, without any wide fluctuations, and of late there has been an increased demand for export. In pork and provisions the market has been unsettled, but a better feeling prevails, and prices as a rule are somewhat higher. In cotton there is a moderate amount of business doing, with very slight fluctuations. In petroleum there is a fair amount of business doing, and the tendency of prices is upwards. For freights there is greater inquiry for grain tonnage, which has made rates better in that direction. Petroleum freights are fairly good. In the iron trade transactions are very light, with prices practically unchanged. The groceries trade is fairly active in most lines. Raw and refined sugars are improving in prices, and holders are more confident.

ASSIGNEE'S BONDS.

In connection with the assignment of F. Mayer & Co., woolens, an order was obtained to-day from the Court of Common Pleas requiring the assignee, Simon Danzig, to file a provisional bond in $500,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. The assignee states that from inspection of the books of the assignors he believes the merchandise worth about $350,000, outstanding accounts $400,000, and Ferdinand Mayer's individual property about $1,200,000.

A similar order was obtained from the same court, providing for the filing of a provisional bond in penalty of $150,000 by the assignee of the firm of Siedenbach, Schwab & Co., clothiers, who made an assignment last Monday.

EMBARRASSED.

LIABILITIES OF LEOPOLD WIRTH.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The liabilities of Leopold Wirth, the distiller whose property has been attached by the Sheriff, are greater than at first supposed. One law firm of this city has $16,000 worth of claims to collect from Wirth. It is alleged that within the last two or three weeks the distiller purchased over $20,000 worth of alcohol and other stock, paying for it in cash, instead of using the money to pay his creditors, who find great difficulty in collecting their claims, as Wirth has transferred most of his property to his wife. Among the property thus transferred are thirteen judgments against various parties aggregating several thousand dollars, which were assigned a couple of weeks ago.

A. J. LOUCHHEIM, OF GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The failure of A. J. Louchheim, for many years the leader in the ready-made clothing trade of this city, is announced to-day, and has occasioned no little surprise among his fellow-merchants of Galena. Mr. Louchheim has confessed judgments to the amount of about $15,000 to the following parties: Merchants' National Bank of Galena, $6,000; Henry Louchheim, his brother, of Philadelphia, $5,000; and Ike Weinman, his father-in-law, of the same city, the balance. His Chicago creditors will lose, it is claimed, about $6,000 unless a compromise is agreed upon. The total liabilities are estimated at $26,000, with assets at about $20,000. Lindauer Brothers and Mayer, Engel & Co. are the principal Chicago creditors. Mr. Louchheim has always borne a good reputation in this city, and much sympathy is expressed for him in his present embarrassment.

JUNKERMAN & HAAS, OF DUBUQUE, IA.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Further developments in the financial embarrassment of Junkerman & Haas show that at least $60,000 of the firm's indebtedness is due to parties in this city who have for years past been loaning them money on the strength of their solvency. There are in the neighborhood of ninety or 100 of these creditors, who hold the firm's notes for sums ranging from $50 to $5,000. These creditors, it is believed, have been mostly secured by general mortgages on the assets of the concern. The firm have turned over everything, including their homestead and even their life-insurance policies. The amount due Eastern creditors will reach $20,000, who will get little or nothing. The firm has been incumbered for ten years past, unknown to the public.

BOSTON.

WHY YOUNG, THAYER & CO. FAILED.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the creditors of Young, Thayer & Co., manufacturers and dealers in tanners' extracts, Young said that early in June drafts from Canada, where the firm's works are located, were found to be in excess of what their business seemed to require. Investigation showed that E. Bradley, who was then junior partner, and who had charge of the works in Canada, was found to have largely overdrawn his account. This irregularity and other losses, together with the suit which Bradley has since brought against the firm for alleged infringement of patents, had so crippled the debtors that their failure was the result. The direct liabilities are $103,600; contingent liabilities, $180,000; assets, consisting of $6,000 cash, factory property, and stock, real estate, and notes due from other failed firms, will aggregate $214,000.

FARRINGTON & HENNEWELL.

A meeting of the creditors of Farrington & Hennewell, silversmiths, was held to-day. The liabilities are about $162,000; assets, $33,000, exclusive of tools and machinery, which originally cost nearly $150,000, but of little use except in the prosecution of business. The liabilities include accommodation indorsements on Young, Thayer & Co.'s paper to the amount of $90,000. The affairs of the two firms are closely connected. The firm stated that in case they were not called upon to meet any of the above accommodation indorsements they could, with extension, probably pay their creditors in full. The matters were placed in charge of a committee for investigation.

CAR WORKS.

HEAVY FAILURE.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Sept. 28.—The Huntingdon Car and Car-Wheel Works, Blair Brothers proprietors, failed, with judgment entered last evening by the Union Bank for $50,000. Other claims will increase the liabilities to $300,000. The assets are estimated at $100,000. Four hundred employés have not been paid for two months. Efforts will be made to tide over the embarrassment so that work can be resumed Monday. A large number of orders are held by merchants here, who, with the entire community, will feel the effects of the failure.

THE FIRE RECORD.

At St. Michael's, Md.

EASTON, Talbot Co., Md., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—But for the energetic efforts of the citizens of the Town of St. Michael's, this county, the greater portion of their property would have been destroyed by fire this morning. As it was a number of buildings were burned. The fire broke out shortly after 2 o'clock this morning in John Hambleton's carriage shop. The flames were soon discovered but spread rapidly. Soon the wagon shop was destroyed. Then the fire spread to Alexander Hambleton's store adjoining, and was soon sweeping over the other buildings in the square. The whole town turned out. Every bucket in the town was in use, the women assisting the men in carrying water. They also worked hard in removing furniture from the burning houses. Had there been any wind at the time it is believed the entire southern part of the town would have been destroyed. The other buildings burned were the dwelling-house and store belonging to the estate of William Green; Joseph Benson's store-house and goods; the store and dwelling belonging to the heirs of John H. Lowe, occupied by Samuel Connor; and two small dwelling-houses belonging to Joseph Fairbanks. The total loss is estimated at $15,000. Most of the buildings are insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Glue-Works Partially Destroyed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The main building and tank-house of the Indianapolis Glue-Works were destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss on material and structure of $8,000. There was $9,550 insurance, as follows: Springfield Fire & Marine, $1,664; German-American, New York, $1,047; American, New Jersey, $1,047; London & Liverpool & Globe, $1,047; Firemen's of Dayton, $1,348; Firemen's of New Jersey, $1,000; Franklin, of this city, $832; Firemen's & Mechanics' of Madison, Ind., $832; Amazon, Cincinnati, $832. The works belong to T. P. Haughey, who says the stoppage comes most inconveniently, as they were working night and day to fill orders.

The Post-Office at Fulton, Ark., Burned.

FULTON, Ark., Sept. 28.—The post-office was burned this morning at 3 o'clock. No one in office. The origin of the fire is unknown. At the time there was in the office nearly $300 in registered letters and postage-stamps not in the safe.

At Elmo, Tex.

TERRELL, Tex., Sept. 28.—The larger part of Elmo, a station six miles east of here, was burned this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $2,000.

CONDITIONAL PARDON.

A Violation of Its Terms Sends an Ohio Man Back to the Penitentiary.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The case of Laban H. Blair, of the Ohio Penitentiary, sent for five years from Van Wert, O., in 1880, for burglary, released in April last under a conditional pardon, arrested here during fair week on suspicion, and held for violation of the conditions of his pardon, came up in the Probate Court this morning. The pardon which was granted by Gov. Foster upon the application of citizens of Van Wert County, provided explicitly that Blair should leave the State and not return, and that he should abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. The conditions were explained to him. The testimony adduced this morning showed that he has violated all of them, having returned to the State and been a frequent user of intoxicating liquors. Two citizens of Van Wert who were present to testify testified unfavorably to his previous character, and one of them, who had been a signer of the petition for Blair's pardon, said he had signed it with the express understanding that Blair should be required to leave the State. After a full hearing Judge Showan sent the man back to the penitentiary to work out the remainder of his sentence. In fulfillment of this order the Sheriff will take Blair to Columbus tomorrow. This is believed to be the first case where a man has been returned to the penitentiary under the forfeiture of a conditional pardon, as the Conditional Pardon law went into effect in 1883, and is therefore comparatively new.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A daring highway robbery was committed last evening on Coolidge avenue, in Cambridge, near the scene of the Child's assault case. It appears that a Mr. Swazey, of Somerville, a fruit peddler, had been selling fruit in Waltham Thursday and was driving home late in the evening. Passing along Coolidge avenue about 10 o'clock he was suddenly ordered to stop, and three men sprang from the roadside, two seizing the horse's head and the other demanded Swazey's money, declaring that he knew he had plenty, and naming the pocket in which the bills were carried. Swazey handed a roll of bills containing some $80, and the men bade him good night and walked leisurely off. He drove at once to a police station and reported his loss, but could give no description of the men other than that they were dressed in dark clothes and were masked. The police have been very reticent about the affair, but the above facts comprise the story. There has been no clew as yet to the identity of the robbers.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 28.—John P. Howard announces his purpose of giving a new building for the medical department of the University of Vermont and refitting the old building for a gymnasium. The aggregate cost will be about $40,000. This will make over $400,000 that Howard has given to the university and city within ten years.

THE GALLOWS.

Hanging of George Wallace, Colored, at Savannah, Ga., Yesterday.

Bungling Work by the Officials in Charge—Terror of the Wretched Victim.

Execution of Three Negroes at Chatham, Va., for the Killing of a White Man.

They All Strenuously Assert Their Innocence—The Deed They Committed—Respited.

GEORGE WALLACE.

FOR THE KILLING OF A SAILOR.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Nervousness on the part of the prisoner and rickety gallows made the hanging of George Wallace (colored) in the jail-yard, this city, this noon, one of the most hideous spectacles ever enacted upon the gibbet in Georgia. Wallace left his cell shortly after 12 o'clock and walked to the scaffold, accompanied by the Rev. J. J. Andrews, of the Episcopal Church, and jail and county officials. About 200 spectators lined the prisoner's path. Whenever he saw a familiar face in the crowd he called the spectator by name and bade him good-by.

PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

While he betrayed some nervousness he mounted the scaffold without apparent trepidation, and almost immediately commenced a disconnected harangue which consumed nearly half an hour in its delivery. He protested his innocence throughout, and charged George Bassell, on whose evidence he was convicted, with being the real perpetrator of the crime, and also accused Bassell and James Sullivan, who was instrumental in causing Wallace's arrest after the murder, with conspiring to swear his life away, both men having been on unfriendly terms with him. From time to time Wallace interrupted his speech long enough to say good-by to friends whose faces came under his eye while looking over the crowd. At last Wallace wound up his speech with the recital of his movements on the night of the murder and a final avowal of innocence.

WRETCHED BUNGLING.

After the black cap was adjusted those on the jibbet bade the doomed man a last farewell and left him to his fate. Wallace rapidly grew intensely nervous, and in a voice smothered by the black cap shouted weird appeals to the Almighty and rambling protestations of innocence. When the jail attendants rushed to remove the part which helped sustain the trap the gallows trembled so violently that the prisoner lost his balance and fell sideways to the flooring. The sound of his fall frightened the men beneath, and they rushed from their places leaving the post still standing. "Let him fall as he lies." "No, no; bring a ladder and stand him on his feet." "Get on your knees, George; stand up, George; it will be better for you," and other similar shouts arose from the crowd, but the prostrate prisoner, with both his hands and feet tied, was immovable and speechless. It is thought that he fainted, or was so terrorized that his speaking powers were beyond his command. At the jailer's loud command two of the attendants ran for a ladder, and, climbing up on the scaffold, lifted Wallace's limp form from the float. The prosyects being that the prisoner would be unable to stand, the crowd again suggested that he be placed on his knees or left lying on his side. In a few minutes, however, he recovered possession of his nerves sufficiently to keep his feet and make use of his voice in exhortations similar to those already described.

THE DROP.

At 12:45, a delay of five minutes having resulted from the exciting scene incident to the prisoner's fall, the drop fell, and the plunge, a distance of twelve feet, broke his neck. Life was pronounced extinct in eight minutes. Wallace bade his aunt, who is the only relative he has in the city, farewell Thursday afternoon. He slept soundly last night, and, after an early rising, ate a hearty breakfast and dressed himself in a neat black suit with a white vest and slippers. His appearance on the gibbet won many over to the belief that he died innocent of the crime charged. The remains were taken in charge by friends.

THE CRIME.

The hanging of George Wallace, colored, for the murder of Martin L. Jansen, a white sailor, belonging to the crew of the schooner Nellie T. Morse, is the first event of that character that has taken place in Chatham County in many years. Wallace, for a year or two previous to the killing, was employed as a sort of special constable for Magistrate Russell. He acted as janitor of that office, and occasionally, when called on, officiated as a collector, errand boy, or constable. He was regarded as a clever, inoffensive colored man with no great amount of sense, and from the evidence elicited on the trial was a peaceable sort of person. The night when the murder of Jansen took place, which was the evening of March 18, 1883—Saturday night—he went to a couple of dance-houses with saloon attachments in the eastern portion of the City of Savannah and kept by Lawson and De Warty, for the purpose of arresting a negro woman for whom a warrant had been sworn out in Russell's court, who was charged with some trivial offense. He had been there several times that day, and not finding her he returned again at night. He reached De Warty's about 10 o'clock, and while loafing about there was asked by one of the women engaged in dancing to treat her to some beer. This he refused to do, and was ordered to leave. Leaving there he went next door, to Lawson's establishment, where he found quite a crowd gathered. Some music was on hand, and some of those present were dancing while others were drinking beer and talking. Wallace, in conversation with some of the men who composed the motley crowd, pulled out some court papers, and after showing them to the men he was talking to put them back in his pocket. At intervals after this he drank two glasses of beer. While talking to one of the women the sailor Jansen grew jealous, and they had some words, ending by Lawson's wife ordering Wallace to leave. As the order was read out by Lawson's wife, who was behind the bar gulping down a pint of beer, Jansen and a sailor-runner by the name of George Boswell took hold of Wallace to fire him out of the building. A scramble ensued, in which Wallace's watch-chain was broken, and, seeing the end hanging down, he took it for granted that his watch was gone and charged the men with stealing it. They remonstrated by taking Wallace up bodily and throwing him out of the saloon. Wallace, upon gathering himself up, went off down the street at a Jay-Eye-See gait, with Jansen and Boswell after him. The night was quite dark outdoors, and in addition the large shade-trees in the vicinity excluded from the scene the faint light shed by the stores. After running a short distance some one was heard to cry, "Stop that man!" Then a pistol-shot was heard. With the report Jansen stopped running and cried out, "Great God, I am killed!" He walked back to the saloon and fell in the doorway, where he died shortly after. Boswell in his testimony said that Wallace fired the fatal shot that killed Jansen. He stated that he and Jansen were pursuing Wallace, and that one of them cried out, "Stop that man!" and that Wallace answered back by saying, "It ain't me," at the same time pulling his pistol and firing back.

THREE NEGROES.

AT CHATHAM, VA.

CHATHAM, Va., Sept. 28.—Sawney Younger, Reuben King, and Isaac Evans, young negroes, were hung here today for the murder of William F. Sheppard, a white man, last month. The execution was private. Only about fifteen persons witnessed it. The drop fell at 12:12. Younger's neck was broken. The other two died from strangulation. All three protested innocence to the last. A detachment of the Pittsylvania Guards acted as an escort and did guard duty. There was quite a large crowd in the vicinity of the place of execution, but no disorder.

Sheppard had driven a load of vegetables to the market and was on his way home when the negroes waylaid and shot him. They had shadowed him in Danville, and, knowing that he carried money obtained from his goods, had hoped to secure it. At the first shot the team became frightened and ran, thus preventing the getting of the booty. They continued firing, one of the bullets piercing Sheppard's heart.

THEIR APPEARANCE.

Evans was a bright mulatto, rather pleasing in appearance, and 18 years old. Younger was about 20, with a dark brown, pleasant face, more than ordinarily intelligent, and quite talkative. King was about the same age as Younger, lighter in complexion, but repulsive in feature. During their incarceration they were visited by several colored ministers, but today were unattended by any man of God. Some of their time for several days past was spent in reading the Testament.

DENY THEIR GUILT.

They were visited in their cell this morning and found standing in the middle of the cell, chained by their ankles to the floor, with hands joined and praying. Younger said that the last words he would say now and when on the gallows were that he was not guilty; that he had nothing to do with the killing of Sheppard; and that he was willing to go, for God knew he was innocent. The other two also proclaimed their ignorance of everything connected with the crime. When King and Evans were asked why they had previously confessed their guilt and implicated Younger as the one who had fired the shot, they said they did so because they had been led to believe that if they did the Governor would interfere in their behalf. All three seemed indifferent to their fate. Younger asked for a cigar, which was given him, and another was given to King. They smoked steadily while talking.

A newspaper man present read the twenty-first chapter of Revelations about the New Jerusalem, to which they listened with earnest attention, and at the conclusion they thanked the reader warmly. They said they slept well last night, Younger saying his sleep was softer and sweeter than ever before in his life.

King and Evans were asked if it was true that they had sold their bodies, and they answered yes. They said they had spent a portion of the money, and the balance had been sent to their mothers, except $1 each, which they sent to their sweethearts.

PREPARING FOR THE LAST ACT.

At noon the men were led from the jail and placed in front of a detachment of militia, the Sheriff and two deputies by their side. The procession then moved toward the scaffold in an inclosure about 150 yards from the jail. A crowd, mostly negroes, followed.

LAST STATEMENTS.

When the ropes had been adjusted to their necks they were asked if they had anything to say. All declared their innocence. They bade each other farewell, and confessed themselves guilty—but they would tell no lie today.

Evans said: "I am got to die for what other people did. I warn't with the crowd, and don't know anything about it." White cloths were tied over their faces and they began to pray in a droning tone and expressed a willingness to die, saying they were going to God. The Sheriff bade them good-by and they bade farewell to all. The trigger was pulled, but the trap failed to fall. The defect, however, was soon remedied and at 12:12 o'clock the trap was sprung and instantly they fell over six feet. Younger's neck was broken and he did not struggle. The struggles of the others lasted several minutes. At the end of twenty minutes the bodies were taken down and placed in pine boxes. The bodies of King and Evans were turned over to R. P. Thornton, agent of Richmond (Va.) Medical College, who presented to Sheriff Overton an agreement to that effect signed by both negroes. Younger's body was buried within the inclosure, under the scaffold. Two brothers of the murdered man and a son with him at the time witnessed the hanging.

RESPITED.

JOHN M'GINNESS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—John McGinness, sentenced to be hanged Oct. 4 for the murder of his mother-in-law, was respited for three months, that examination might be made relative to his sanity.

OBITUARY.

E. D. Morton.

Mr. Edward D. Morton died last evening at 9 o'clock at No. 106 Oakwood boulevard. Edward Dryden Morton was born in London, England, near Kensington, May 10, 1820. He came to America in company with his aunt, Lady Dryden, in 1852, and began his business life in this country, speculating in grain and provisions, which in a short time resulted disastrously. He then visited Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, remaining about a year. He next went to Canada and entered the employ of the Great Western Railroad, with headquarters at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., remaining several years of faithful service he resigned his position in the traffic department of that road and moved to Buffalo, N. Y., going into the coal business.

In 1863, during the War, he landed in Chicago, and began the publication of a theatrical program, and subsequently one for the Crosby Opera-House, when that building was first opened to the public. He also established a Chicago weekly paper, the *British Mail*, which was unsuccessful.

In 1869 he was employed by the firm of Cook, Coburn & Co., newspaper advertising agents, as their city solicitor, in which capacity he served them until the spring of 1878, when he engaged with the advertising agency of Charles K. Miller & Co., with whom he remained to the time of his demise. Mr. Morton during his twenty years' residence in this city pursued an active outdoor life, and was well known by a large number of our citizens, who will miss his familiar face. He was a man of strict integrity, generous impulses, and had the respect of those who knew him. Mr. Morton had no family nor relatives in America that are known of.

William P. Hall, a South Carolina Merchant.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—William P. Hall, senior member of the well-known cotton firm of W. P. Hall & Co. of this city, died at Pendleton, S. C., this morning. He was a native of Cuba, but had lived in Charleston since 1847, when he began the cotton and commission business here. He was largely engaged in the Spanish and South American trade, and was one of the most enterprising and highly respected merchants of this city. At one time he was Mexican Consul, and at the time of his death was Consul at this port of the Republic of Nicaragua. Mr. Hall was engaged in most of the important industrial enterprises in this city, being a Director of the Bank of Charleston, one of the originators of the Edisto Phosphate Company, an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a leading spirit in commercial circles. He was quite successful, and died possessed of large means.

The Little Daughter of Mr. G. P. Brown.

The younger of the two little daughters of Mr. G. P. Brown, residing at No. 667 West Adams street, and editor and proprietor of the *Sanitary News*, died very suddenly yesterday morning of complications growing out of scarlet-fever. It was thought she was out of danger, but the disease had left its effects upon her heart, and she breathed her last in quiet sleep.

The Remains of Col. George Knapp.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—The remains of Col. George Knapp arrived here tonight and were received on the east side of the river by a large delegation of old citizens, who, after reaching the city, escorted them in mournful procession to the home of the deceased, where they will be prepared for burial Sunday.

W. J. Rattaray.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 28.—W. J. Rattaray, a well-known litterateur and journalist, is dead.

Other Deaths.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—Maj. W. B. Cox, of the firm of Cox, Hill & Thompson, died to-day of paralysis.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 28.—Edward Carter, Q. C., a leading lawyer of the province, is dead.

BASE-BALL.

Boston Tightens Its Grip On the Pennant—The Clevelands Beaten.

The Ex-Champions Win an Easy Game from the Philadelphias.

Detroit Defeats New York and Providence Beats Buffalo—A Correction.

Boston, 6; Cleveland, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Bostons clinched their grip on the pennant today by defeating the Clevelands before 2,000 people. Hornung and Burdock batted in a terrific manner, the two men making eight of the Boston's thirteen safe hits. Buffinton was very effective, the only one to fathom his delivery being Muldoon. There were no brilliant plays. In the third inning, off Muldoon's single and five errors by the Bostons, the Clevelands only got one run. Their second run was made off a muff by Whitney in centre-field. Glasscock's fielding was fine.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 7.
Base hits—Boston, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Earned runs—Boston, 4.
Two-base hits—Hornung, Sutton.
Three-base hits—Hackett, Muldoon.
First base on balls—Boston, 4.
On errors—Cleveland, 2.
Struck out—By Buffinton, 9; by Daly, 8.
Passed ball—Bushong, 1.
Wild pitches—Buffinton, 2; Daly, 4.
Time—One hour fifty-five minutes.
Umpire—McLean.

Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Hilsey, the West Philadelphia amateur, pitched for the Philadelphia Club again today, and the result was not surprising. In the second inning he was batted for three earned runs. Considering it is his second game against one of the strongest clubs in the league, however, he did very well. The turn-style count of the attendance was 1,134.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dairymple, l. f.	5	0	0	0	3	0	1
Gore, c. f.	5	1	1	2	1	0	0
Kelly, c.	5	0	2	2	3	3	2
Anson, 1b.	3	1	1	1	17	0	1
Williamson, 3b.	4	2	2	4	1	6	1
Burns, s. s.	4	2	3	4	1	4	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
Goldsmith, p.	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Sunday, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	6	13	18	27	20	5
Philadelphia.							
Warner, r. f.	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
Coleman, c. f.	4	0	1	2	1	1	0
Purcell, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	1
Gross, c.	4	0	1	2	3	0	3
Farrar, 1b.	4	0	0	0	11	1	0
Mulvey, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
Ferguson, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	6	0
Pierce, s. s.	4	0	0	0	3	3	1
Hilsey, p.	3	1	1	1	0	2	2
Total.	35	1	6	7	27	15	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
Two-base hits—Gore, Williamson, Burns, Pfeffer, and Gross.
First base on balls—Anson and Sunday.
First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 4.
Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 7.
Struck out—Goldsmith, Ferguson, and Hilsey.
Double plays—Goldsmith, Kelley, and Anson; Pierce, Ferguson, and Farrar.
Passed ball—Kelly, 1.
Time—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Bradley.

Providence, 5; Buffalo, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—After having lost two games this week through Bond's wretched umpiring Providence succeeded in winning a game from the Buffalos, five to three. Hagan, formerly of the Lonsdale amateurs of this State, and more recently of the Philadelphias, pitched for Buffalo, and did it well, except that, like Richmond yesterday, he was rather wild in his delivery. Radbourn pitched for Providence in his old time form, and the Buffalos fielded very badly. The attendance was only 414. In the sixth inning Carroll sprained his leg, making one more to go on the sick list. Providence people are glad that tomorrow is the last day of the championship season.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Base hits—Providence, 7; total, 9. Buffalo, 5; total, 8.
Errors—Providence, 5; Buffalo, 16.
Earned runs—Providence, 1.
Three-base hit—Hines.
First base on balls—Providence, 6.
First base on errors—Providence, 3; Buffalo, 3.
Struck out—Providence, 3; Buffalo, 8.
Double plays—Irwin-Denny, Force-Brouthers-O'Rourke, Lillie-White-Brouthers.
Passed balls—White, 3.

Detroit, 7; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The New Yorks presented a weak nine to the Detroits on the Polo grounds today, and as a result were easily defeated by the visitors. For the New Yorks Dorgan pitched and Humphries caught, and both distinguished themselves by poor playing.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	—7	

Runs earned—New York, 0; Detroit, 2.
First base by errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 3.
Bases on balls—New York, 3; Detroit, 6.
Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 7.
Three-base hit—Bennett.
Two-base hit—Trott.
Total base hits—New York, 8; Detroit, 11.
Umpire—Mr. Decker.

A Correction.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—A dispatch from this city last night stated erroneously that the Springfield Base-Ball Club had disbanded. The facts are that, having played recently at a financial loss, it was decided to forfeit the remaining two games to the Bay Citys and let them go home. The club continues in working order, and will play a series of exhibition games here.

Athletic, 7; Eclipse, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Following is the score of the game this afternoon between the Eclipse and Athletic clubs:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Athletic	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	—7
Eclipse	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4

Heiler and Grafer.

TURF.

Louisville Jockey Club.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—This was the fifth day of the fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club. The weather was warm, the attendance very good, but the track was deep with dust.

In the race for the Association Purse, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile heats, Lizzie S. won in straight heats, Callao second in the first heat and third in the second heat. Pearl Jennings third in the first heat, second in the second heat. Time—1:13¼, 1:13¾.

The time was the best on record for a heat race. After a tedious delay in the first heat the start was made, Pearl Jennings, Callao, and Lizzie S. in front. Pearl Jennings led into the stretch, but was passed by Callao and Lizzie S., the latter winning by a length, Callao second (neck in front of Pearl Jennings), Jocose fourth, Carlisle fifth. Wild Kansas was distanced. Time, 1:13¾. In the second heat pools were: Lizzie S., $150 to the field, $50. Callao was in front almost all the way into the stretch, with Pearl Jennings close up. At the stand Lizzie S. took the lead and won the heat and race by four lengths, Pearl Jennings second, Callao third, Jocose fourth, and Carlisle fifth. Time, 1:13¾.

In the cash handicap for all ages, mile and a quarter, the starters were Olivette, Lida Stanhope, Harry Gilmore, Lucy May, Blazes, Fosteral, Wallansee, Washburn, Belle of the Highlands, and Freeland. In the stretch Blazes and Olivette drew out from the rear, and Blazes won by two lengths, Olivette second, two lengths in front of Washburn, third. Time, 2:10¾.

French pools paid $113. Maj. Hughes did not start.

In the handicap for all ages, mile and a half, Musk was first, Mattie Rapture second, Katie Creel third. Time, 2:43.

In the race for the association purse for 2-year-olds, one-half mile, Billy Gilmore won; Nodaway second, Great Maria third. Time, 49½ seconds.

In the purse race, mile, Long Knight was first; Vanguard second, Chatter third. Time, 1:46.

Beacon Park.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—This was the closing day of Balch's stallion meeting at Beacon Park, and was as fully attended as the opening day.

In the free-for-all, purse of $5,000, divided, the following is the summary:

Director	2	2	1	1
Phallas	1	1	3	2
Santa Claus	3	3	2	dr

Time—2:20; 2:21¼; 2:21½; 2:20; 2:21½.

The race for 4-year-olds and under was won by Bayonne Prince. Meander gave him all he could do in the first and third heats to win by a nose. The second heat was a dead one between these two, but in the fourth heat Meander was left in the third place by a break. The summary:

Bayonne Prince	1	0	1	1
Meander	2	0	2	3
Don Carlos (3-year-old)	4	3	4	4
Montgomery	3	4	3	2

Time—2:27½; 2:30; 2:30½; 2:31¼.

The ten-mile race for $1,000, fresh horse each mile, between Mine, Marantelle and Myrtle Peek, was won by the former. Time, 22:40½.

Phallas was attached at the track by the owner of a patent for improvements in trotting sulkies, the infringement of which he alleges was used by Case. The owner gave bonds. Jay-Eye-See was also to have been attached, but had left town before the writ could be served.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., Sept. 28.—In the race for maiden 2-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile, Revolver, Minnie Long colt, was first; Eros second; Nettie W. third. Time, 1:18.

In the race of one mile, Fauch-a-Ballagh was first; Exeter second, Barbarian third. Time, 1:45¼. French pools paid $87.

In the race of one mile and a furlong Lillie D

RAILROADS.

Another East and West Freight Line by the Vandalia and Erie.

John C. Gault Appointed Commissioner of the New California Pool.

It Is Likely that the Chicago-Ohio Roads Will Form a Pool.

Important Announcement of the Future Policy of the Denver & Rio Grande.

Another East and West Through Freight Line—The Vandalia's New Extension to South Bend.

Mr. B. W. Hibbard, General Freight Agent of the Vandalia, notifies agents and connections that the extension of the Terre Haute & Logansport Branch from Logansport has just been opened for business to Marmont, thirty-three miles. The names of new stations are as follows: Verona, Altoner, Grass Creek, Kewana, Bruce Lake, Marshland, Castleman, and Marmont. Tariff and classification in force on the Terre Haute & Logansport Division will be used on the new extension. Freight must be prepaid to all stations except Kewana and Marmont. Mr. J. Kendall, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Terre Haute & Logansport Division, will have charge of rates and other freight the same as on the Logansport Division.

Mr. Hibbard was in the city yesterday and had a conference with Mr. Alexander Mackay, of the Chicago & Atlantic, for the purpose of forming a new freight line from Evansville and Terre Haute to the Eastern seaboard in connection with the Chicago & Atlantic. The latter road connects with the new extension of the Vandalia at Marshland, twenty-seven miles from Logansport. The through freight business over the new line between Evansville, Terre Haute, and the East will be conducted by the Great Western Dispatch.

The new extension of the Terre Haute & Logansport Division is being speedily pushed to South Bend, Ind., where connection will be made with the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Mr. Gault's Appointment as Commissioner of the New California Pool.

The appointment of Mr. John C. Gault, late Vice-President of the Wabash, and formerly General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, as Commissioner of the new California pool, gives general satisfaction in railroad circles here. Mr. Gault, who is now in the city, says he will accept the position, provided he will not have to move his headquarters to San Francisco, the members of his family objecting to that city on account of the climate, which does not agree with them. He would prefer to make his headquarters in this city, believing this to be the most central point from which to direct the new pool, which comprises all the Pacific lines, including the Sunset route from New Orleans and the Northern Pacific from St. Paul. It is quite probable that the managers of the roads in the new pool will consent to the location of the Commissioner's headquarters in this city, as this is certainly the most unobjectionable point that could be selected.

The Chief Clerk of the Passenger Department of the St. Louis & Cairo Turns Up a Defaulter.

Mr. C. W. Johnson, late chief clerk to the General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis & Cairo Narrow-Gage, has been missing from his post for several days. An investigation made by General-Passenger-Agent George H. Smith revealed the fact that the missing Johnson took with him sundry moneys which by right should have gone into the treasury of his company. As far as could be ascertained up to the present time there is no shortage in his office accounts, but on outside items the books figure out as follows: Proceeds of tickets sold for use of laborers on Government works on the Mississippi, collected by Johnson and not turned over, $330; second-class tickets, East St. Louis to Cairo, $2; first-class tickets, East St. Louis to Cairo, $22.50; two 1,000-mile tickets, $40; ticket, Cairo to East St. Louis, $8.55; ten tickets, East St. Louis to Waterloo and return, $15; making the total amount of defalcation thus far discovered $431.85.

The laborers' tickets, which form the major portion of this deficit, were sold by a gentleman who makes a specialty of furnishing laborers for the Government works on the Mississippi and who supplies these laborers with transportation to their places of work. Johnson collected this amount and failed to turn it over to the railway company. The Cairo tickets represent tickets sold to ticket-brokers and not accounted for. Johnson had been chief clerk in the general freight and passenger office of the St. Louis & Cairo Road for about two years, having previously worked for J. D. Brown on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. He was a bright and efficient clerk, and was trusted implicitly by his superiors. Mr. C. W. Hamilton, the General Manager of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad, authorizes the statement that a liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his apprehension.

The Southeastern War—The Cincinnati Meeting Postponed until Next Tuesday.

The meeting of the managers of the roads interested in the Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati war, which was to have been held in Cincinnati yesterday for the purpose of making an effort to bring the conflict to an end, did not come off on account of the inability of some of the officials to attend, but the meeting will be held Tuesday, and until then at least the present low rates to Indianapolis, Louisville, and Cincinnati will prevail. As heretofore stated, if the meeting does not succeed in making an arrangement for the settlement of the preseatdifficulties, the fight will be transferred to the freight business, and a war in that direction would prove much more disastrous than the passenger conflict, because the principal revenues of the roads are derived from the freight business. The impression, however, is that matters will be satisfactorily fixed up on Tuesday's meeting, and that an arrangement will be made for the pooling of both the freight and passenger business.

The situation at the various offices in the city remains the same as before, and no changes in rates have taken place during the last twenty-four hours. All the roads continue to do a very large business. Special efforts, however, are no longer made to secure custom, it being understood that matters will be satisfactorily adjusted within a few days.

The Missouri Pacific and Wabash Adopt Stringent Rules Regarding the Protection of Guarantees.

Mr. George Olds, Freight Traffic Manager of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Roads, has issued the following circular to connecting lines and agents:

These companies desire to notify all parties interested that demands for the protection of guarantees extended to them after Sept. 30 must be presented to Frank T. Turnbull, Freight Auditor, Missouri Pacific Railway, or to H. H. Trimble, Claim Agent, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, St. Louis, Mo., within sixty days after the date of delivery to their connections of the property so guaranteed, otherwise these companies will decline to accept responsibility for such guarantee unless we are able to collect same from the guarantor. Demands for protection of guarantees extended on perishable goods must be made as above immediately upon arrival of such property, at destination, or within a reasonable time thereafter, and failure from any cause to deliver same should be explained; it is expected that lines having such perishables in their possession will use due diligence in disposing of same for "account of whom it may concern," should the property, from its nature, demand prompt attention, not relying wholly on the guarantee for protection.

These companies will also make demand of their connections for protection of guarantees extended by them, as specified above, on all property received after Sept. 30, 1883. Demands as above made, to or through local agents, will not be recognized. Agents of these lines will be held responsible for any failure to communicate with the Freight Auditor or Claim Agent at St. Louis, requesting disposition of freight and protection of guarantee immediately upon arrival of the freight, and failure from any cause to deliver same. This action is rendered necessary because of the difficulty and frequent impossibility of collecting from the guarantor by reason of the length of time intervening between the date of the guarantee and the date of the demand made upon these companies for its protection.

The Rio Grande's New Policy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The financial plan of the Denver & Rio Grande was promulgated this afternoon, and proved to be substantially the same as that already made public. The Board of Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Company decided to ask the stockholders to authorize the mortgaging of its property. The mortgage securing bonds to be issued under the same will provide for re-erving sufficient of this issue to pay off or exchange the present authorized indebtedness ($30,000,000), of which there are now outstanding $20,123,000 in bonds on 1,330 miles of completed road. Ten millions will be further reserved, which can only be issued for completing unfinished portions of the line, upon which a large amount of work has been done, leaving about $13,000,000 for the present and future wants of the company, of which latter $5,000,000 will be disposed of as stated. The Directors made arrangements, as soon as the stockholders shall have authorized this mortgage, for the negotiation of $5,000,000 of these bonds by a syndicate which will furnish means to meet all the requirements of the company upon satisfactory terms, which arrangements secure to each stockholder the right to take his pro rata upon the same terms.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—It is expected that Mr. Frederick Lovejoy, the new President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, will take charge of affairs next week. In pursuance of agreements which formed part of the considerations that induced Mr. Lovejoy to accept this office, a sufficient sum of money will be raised to enable him to make such improvements and changes in the road as he deems proper. He says that he is determined to put the Denver & Rio Grande on a firm paying basis. Secretary Wagner issued a circular to the stockholders of the road to-day containing a proposition adopted by the Directors last Wednesday to issue a new 5 per cent mortgage on the company's property.

The Railroad Question in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The attitude of the various railways in Kansas towards the people of the State is a peculiar one. In every case this year they have wholly refused to give reduced rates to fairs, conventions, etc. They say that because of the forced reduction under the present law, which was passed last winter, they cannot afford to; that they must make up in this way what they lose on regular traffic. But it is believed that the railroads are really trying to punish the people for the reduction in the rate. We look for a change of policy next year. Of the right of the railway companies to act thus there can be no doubt. Next year a Kansas State Senate, as well as the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, is to be elected, and the railway question will enter very largely into the canvass. Heretofore the Kansas State Senate almost entire has been composed of the paid local attorneys of the various railways in Kansas. The railway question, next year, in the election of all members of the Legislature of Kansas, seven members of Congress, and a United States Senator, will cut a very important figure.

Richmond & Danville.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The statement of President Buford, of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, to the debenture bondholders left a doubt in the minds of some as to whether the second installment of the 6 per cent dividend on these bonds, which was declared by the Directors last year, would be paid this fall. Mr. George Scott, who is now virtually in control of this road, said today that no dividend would be paid this fall. "The Directors had no right to declare a dividend on last year's earnings," he said, "for the surplus over all expenses was only about $78,000, which of course was not enough to justify a 6 per cent dividend on $40,000,000 of debenture bonds." The present Board of Directors, Mr. Scott said, would stand by the terms of the debenture bonds, which are entitled to a dividend not to exceed 6 per cent if the earnings of the road above all fixed charges and expenditures for necessary improvements are sufficient to pay it.

An Amicable Agreement.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 28.—A rumor has been floating about the last two days that the difference existing lately between the Millers' Association and the transit railroads has been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. Yesterday a reporter called on the parties interested in the settlement and was informed that the difference had been amicably arranged. The Millers' Association have put out buyers on the Hastings & Dakota Road, and have also occupied the Minneapolis & St. Louis again. Railroad officials say the terms of the agreement are substantially those existing previous to the withdrawal of the buyers by the Millers' Association, the mills receiving and shipping their wheat in transit as heretofore. The Pacific Elevator Company is also on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Road, but operations, it is said, are not disturbed by the new arrangements.

Reported Sale of the Pittsburg & Western.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—It is reported on what is considered good authority that a controlling interest in the Pittsburg & Western Railroad will be transferred tomorrow to either Garrett, or Jewett, or Gould, with the choices in favor of Jewett. The road has 200 miles of track, and would be a valuable acquisition to either party named.

Railroad Meeting Postponed.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—The meeting of the Chicago & Ohio River pool has been postponed till next Tuesday, owing to the inability of some representatives to attend today.

Miscellaneous Items.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk will operate the Montreal & Sorel Railway on a long lease.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Directors yesterday declared the usual dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 2.

Mr. William Harvey has been appointed agent of the Empire Line (fast freight) at Kansas City and Leavenworth, with headquarters at Kansas City.

Western freight agents are notified that on and after Oct. 1 the following stations on the Milford, Franklin & Providence Railroad will be opened for east and west-bound business at Boston rates and Boston divisions via Newburg and New York & New England Railroad: Milford, Mass., Hopkinton, Mass., and Ashland, Mass.

It is definitly settled that the Lake Erie & Western will remove its general offices to Bloomington, Ill., notwithstanding the liberal offers made by the Muncie people to secure them. Bloomington was selected because it is believed to be the best place for the headquarters of the road, as the great bulk of its freight business originates there.

Mr. John Dunn and Mr. Henry De Wolf, respectively assistant to the President and Assistant Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, have left Chicago for a vacation in the Northwest. Mr. Dunn, who is the British Vice-Consul at Chicago, has appointed Mr. William J. Maurice Acting Vice-Consul. Mr. Maurice has also been appointed Acting Assistant Treasurer during Mr. De Wolf's absence.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the third week in September were $225,552, against $241,604 for the corresponding week last year; decrease, $15,752. The gross earnings from Sept. 1 to Sept. 23, inclusive, were $676,335, against $688,634 for the corresponding period last year; decrease, $10,299. The gross earnings from Jan. 1, 1883, to Sept. 23, inclusive, were $6,074,586, against $5,679,783 for the corresponding period last year; increase, $394,803.

Commissioner George L. Carman, of the Northwestern Traffic Association, has issued the following circular regarding rates on emigrant movables to points on the Northern Pacific Railroad and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad: "The rates quoted on Northwestern Traffic Association emigrants' movables tariff No. 5, dated March 20, will expire by limitation Sept. 30. From Oct. 1 the rates on car-load shipments will be advanced $10 per car above the rates named in the tariff referred to. For the present, there will be no alteration in the rates on less than car-load shipments. A revised tariff, quoting increased rates, will be printed and issued in a few days."

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Disbursement of the Illinois Militia Fund—Lady Injured by a Runaway at Hennepin, Ill.

Rumor that Leprosy Exists in Wisconsin Without Foundation—Killed by Falling from a Roof.

ILLINOIS.

MILITARY FUND DISTRIBUTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The work of adjusting the claims of the State militia has progressed favorably, and warrants have been issued for the expenses of several of the regiments. The remainder will be issued tomorrow. An approximate statement of what each regiment will receive is as follows: First Regiment, $5,900; Second, $6,200; Third, $8,200; Fourth, $3,100; Fifth, $4,200; Sixth, $3,900; Seventh, $8,000; Eighth, $4,600; Ninth, $3,300; First Cavalry, $3,200; Battery D, $1,029. Everything is going on satisfactorily to the officers of the command, of whom several are here.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State today licensed the Great Western and Eastern Live Stock Transportation Company; its principal business office is at Chicago; it is organized for the purpose of manufacturing improved cars for carrying live stock upon railways; capital, $500,000; incorporators, John P. Tyson, John W. Street, John W. Root, John H. Covlin, Henry H. Monroe, and Joseph Stockton. Notice of the increase of the capital stock of the Dwight-Chenoa Mining Company from $10,000 to $30,000 was filed.

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY.

HENNEPIN, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. David Nixon, an old resident of this county, was probably fatally injured by being thrown from her carriage in a runaway this evening. Her head is badly injured and she lies in an unconscious condition.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The soldiers' and sailors' reunion closed today with a parade and drill on the fair-grounds. Speeches were made by Gen. A. L. Chetlain of Chicago, Congressman Hitt of Mt. Morris, and Gen. J. S. D. Atkins, of Freeport. From 3,500 to 3,000 soldiers took part in the exercises of today. At a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the court-house a permanent organization was effected, and annual meetings are hereafter to be held in this county.

WISCONSIN.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Several sensational statements have been published to the effect that "an alarming type of leprosy" existed among a certain class of Norwegian immigrants in Wisconsin, and that it was spreading with comparative rapidity. The Secretary of the State Board of Health, J. T. Reeve, has been thoroughly investigating the origin of this story, which he pronounces absurd, and finds it was started by an irresponsible physician in Milwaukee, who when closely pressed, was unable to present any evidence to prove his alarming assertion. Dr. Reeve officially states that there have been since the matter was first inquired into in 1869 but four authenticated cases of leprosy in Wisconsin, they being among newly-arrived Norwegians. At least two of these cases, and he thinks all, are now dead. The most diligent systematic professional inquiry has failed to reveal any others. In these rare cases, which are all imported from Norway, the tendency of the disease has been to die with the patient; its reputed hereditary character has been rarely if at all manifested, and in no case is there any evidence that it has been spread by contagion though there has apparently been no separation of the leprous from their families or friends. In proof of these statements there are now living in Wisconsin, in Minnesota, and Iowa the perfectly healthy widows, children, and grandchildren of those who were lepers. The State Board considers the current story of contagious leprosy in Wisconsin as being of criminally malicious origin without foundation in fact.

KOHLBECK'S MURDERER.

Nicholas Rodermund, the self-confessed murderer of Peter Kohlbeck, waived an examination in the Municipal Court today, and was bound over in the sum of $10,000 for trial at the October term of court. He will be unable to procure the required bail. Rodermund will be defended by W. C. Williams and W. H. Austin.

KILLED.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—G. S. Titus, of the firm of Titus & Co., Brodhead, fell from the roof of the cotton-mill this afternoon and was killed.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

BARABOO, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The public session of the Methodist Conference Friday was devoted to reports of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. J. H. Irish, of Madison, presided, and reported the work of the society for the year, showing a membership of 400 women and money contributed to the amount of $516 from the various auxiliaries. She made an earnest appeal for more workers to be sent to the foreign missions. Mrs. J. F. Willing made a short address on the responsibility resting on Christian women to work for the salvation of the heathen women. By an ingenious calculation she showed that each Christian woman was responsible for eighty heathen women. Mrs. B. Badley, who had been in India ten years, spoke for two hours of the condition of heathen girls and what is being done for them by the missionaries. She is Superintendent of a school of 600 pupils in Lucknow. She sang a most charming hymn in Hindostanic, and told many thrilling incidents that she witnessed. In the evening the conference considered the subject of education and listened to addresses from B. P. Raymond, of Appleton; D. P. Kidderest, of Madison, N. J., and others. The interest in these meetings is great.

INDIANA.

SUIT AGAINST WILLIAM DOLAN.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The announcement in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of a $20,000 suit entered by J. C. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, against William Dolan, of this city, caused a ripple of excitement in business circles here. Mr. Dolan is one of Logansport's most prominent businessmen, being proprietor of the opera-house and a member of the firm of Knowlten & Dolan, and doing an extensive business in the dry-goods and grocery line.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Trustees of the State University have about concluded to erect the new buildings in Dunn's woods, half a mile from the old location, said to be the handsomest site about Bloomington. The two buildings contemplated will cost $52,000. To meet this expense the Trustees have $22,000 insurance money and $50,000 voted by Monroe County. The Trustees think they see a clear way by which they can replace the entire library, and secure speedily a new and valuable cabinet and museum. President Moss reports the attendance only fifteen less than that of last year.

STILL AN IMPENETRABLE MYSTERY.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The murder of Ada Atkinson in Benton County continues the all-absorbing theme here as well as in the neighborhood where the deed was done. Detectives without number and newspaper reporters are constantly on the ground, and everything is being done to unveil the mystery, but each day seems only to add thereto, and four days after the murder no light has been obtained. The air is filled with startling rumors of all kinds, but they amount to nothing tangible. Today two bloody handkerchiefs were found in the seat of a buggy belonging to the girl's father, but how they came there is one of the added mysteries to the already complicated case. The album of the dead girl shows that her photograph has been rudely torn out. It has been learned that the bloody handkerchief found concealed in the attic of the house was bought at Oxford. The merchant says he thinks he sold one like it Saturday to the dead girl's brother, but he has sold scores of these. Tonight a telephone report from Fowler, near the tragedy, represented that a rumor was current that a confession had been made and a large body of men had left to lynch the man, but this was afterward contradicted. The utmost excitement prevails, and Judge Lynch will preside if the guilty persons are found.

IOWA.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—An insane prisoner confined in the county jail to be taken to the State asylum tomorrow committed suicide early this morning in a most determined way. He used his waistband, attached it to the upper cross bar of his cell door, placed the noose about his neck, and then swung forward with his knees resting on the floor. The suicide's name was John C. Suhl.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

BOONE, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A motion for a new trial in the Porter murder case was argued in the District Court yesterday, and last evening Judge Henderson granted the motion, setting aside the verdict of manslaughter on the ground of not being in accordance with the evidence. As George Porter cannot be convicted of anything worse than manslaughter in the future, he was released on bail, which was fixed at $1,000. There is much feeling in Story County, where the murder was committed, and it is feared Porter will be lynched if he goes there.

STRONG PROHIBITORY RESOLUTION.

ALBIA, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Iowa is in session in this city this week. It passed the following resolution unanimously:

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Iowa in June, 1883, by a popular vote of nearly 30,000 majority adopted an amendment to the Constitution of this State prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and as the amendment has been rendered inoperative because of alleged irregularities in its enactment, thus bringing the contest for prohibition again before the people of Iowa; therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to renewed and persistent effort to secure the enactment of statutory and constitutional prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we declare ourselves unqualifiedly on the side of the home as against the saloon.

FOUND DEAD.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—About half-past 6 o'clock this morning George Kirschgarden was found sitting on the floor of his room at a boarding-house in this city dead. Deceased was a stone-cutter by trade. He came to this city several months ago, and has a sister living at Evansville, Ind., whose name is not known. His death was caused by hemorrhage of the bowels.

MICHIGAN.

BRANCH COUNTY FAIR.

COLDWATER, Mich., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Gov. Begole was down for the address at the county fair today, but he failed to bring his manuscript, and his address consisted simply of a rambling talk of little over half an hour. The four days' fair which closed today was quite successful, both financially and as regards exhibits.

ACCIDENT.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The four days' fair of the Lenawee County Agricultural Society closed this afternoon. The weather was fair and the attendance large. Two thousand entries were made. During the trotting contest today an old man named Wood from Blissfield, in attempting to cross the track, was knocked down, the sulky wheels passing over his head and body. He is not expected to live.

INSANE ON A PICNIC.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 28.—Some 400 patients of the Michigan Insane Asylum are enjoying the annual picnic excursion to South Haven, some thirty miles away.

UNPROVOKED SHOOTING.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A little before 7 o'clock this evening Jacob Jonsen, freight conductor on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, and a companion were at the Elk Restaurant, where they had taken supper, when, without the slightest provocation, John F. Sweeny, proprietor of the St. Julien Restaurant, who was in the room, drew a revolver and shot Jonsen through the neck, mortally wounding him. Sweeny was arrested. Jonsen was a harmless person and a favorit with the employés of the road. He has a wife at Ludington, to whom he was recently married, and relatives in Sweden. Sweeny was slightly under the influence of liquor at the time.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29—1 a. m.—INDICATIONS: For the South Atlantic States fair weather, southerly winds becoming variable, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

For the Gulf States fair weather, east to south winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature, lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley fair weather, winds mostly from east to South, nearly stationary temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lake region, slightly warmer, fair weather, variable winds, generally from northeast to southeast, lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, rising temperature, lower barometer, generally fair weather, variable winds, generally from east to south.

For California, fair weather.

For Colorado, fair weather.

Bulletin—Light local rains have prevailed in the Lower Lake region, and fair weather continues in all other districts, with cooler northerly winds in the Lake region. The temperature has remained about stationary in the Southern States and Missouri Valley, with east to south winds, and has fallen slightly in the Upper Mississippi and Upper Ohio Valleys, with variable winds. Generally fair weather is indicated for the Southern States Sunday, with rising temperature. Warmer partly cloudy weather is indicated for the Lake region and Northwest Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	53	46	W	Light.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	59	45	N	Light.	.02	Cldy.
Cairo	77	67	S.W	Light.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	75	48	N.W	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Chicago	55	53	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	70	65	N	Light.	0	Clear.
Davenport	63	51	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Hazy.
Healena	54	44	W	Light.	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	52	40	E	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Denver	75	61	W	Light.	0	Hazy.
Des Moines	60	49	W	Light.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	76	69	S	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	49	38	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	51	41	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	54	38	N.E.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Fort Garry	42	31	.....	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	47	47	E	Light.	0	Cldy.
Keokuk	69	57	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Hazy.
La Crosse	59	45	N.W.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Leavenworth	77	66	S	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Louisville	80	68	S	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Memphis	77	71	S	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	49	47	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Nashville	77	68	S	Light.	0	Fair.
North Platte	70	48	N	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Omaha	68	53	.....	.....	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	71	56	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	81	71	S.W	Fresh.	0	Hazy.
St. Paul	53	38	S	Light.	0	Clear.
Toledo	56	47	N	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Toronto	49	36	N.W	Light.	0	Clear.
Yankton	57	41	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Yankton	56	42	E	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	53	41	E	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Salt Lake	70	64	.....	.....	0	Cldy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.128	48.0	77	N.W.	1	.....	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.144	57.5	61	S. E.	4	.....	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.088	65.5	60	N.E.	7	.....	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.108	59.5	76	N. E.	8	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.088	54.0	76	N. E.	9	.....	Clear.

Maximum temperature—65.0.
Minimum temperature—48.0.
Mean daily barometer—30.101.
Mean daily thermometer—57.8.
Mean daily humidity—74.

FATALLY INJURED.

Jerry Connors, a brakeman employed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, met with a probably fatal accident at Englewood yesterday. While employed in the company's yard at that place, he, in attempting to avoid an approaching train, stepped to another track and was struck by some passing freight-cars. His shoulder was literally mashed to a jelly. He was placed aboard an engine and brought to the St. Luke's Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced fatal.

A LARD-STEALER.

Thaddeus McCarthy is held at the Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of larceny. Yesterday afternoon he entered the storehouse of Armour & Co., No. 18 North Wells street, and, taking a tub of lard valued at $5, was about making his way off when stopped by J. Bowan, the watchman employed about the building. The latter turned McCarthy over to a policeman, who locked him up.

MARINE NEWS.

The Schooner Pilot Badly Damaged by Her Collision with the Halloran.

A Coal-Laden Steamer Sunk—The Sumatra Still Ashore—The Schooner Spry Ashore.

The Maxwell Reported Missing—Lake Freights Drop—The Canadian Wrecking Law.

The Disabled Schooner Pilot—The Spray in Trouble.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The schooner Pilot, which was run down by the schooner Halloran off Port Washington Wednesday night, was docked at the Milwaukee shipyard this afternoon and found to be badly damaged. She was struck on the bluff of the starboard bow, and the entire bow started. Her stem was split and all of the stanchions and rails on both sides forward of the foremast. Her foreriggting on both sides, her stayasil and spritsail yard, jibboom, bowsprit, and foretopmast were all carried away. The Halloran only lost her foreyard. The Pilot lost about 150 bundles of shingles. Her cargo was consigned to Street & Chatfield, of Chicago, and was uninsured. There was no insurance on the Pilot. Capt. Jefferson, of the Pilot, says that the collision was due to a proper lookout not being kept on the Halloran, as the weather was clear and the Pilot's lights had been seen by the man at the Halloran's wheel ten minutes before the collision. Capt. Jefferson denies the report that Capt. Boyce, of the Halloran, refused his crew food or clothing.

The steam-barge Thomas H. Smith, with two scows, lumber-laden, for Chicago, is here with disabled machinery. A dispatch dated at Leland, Mich., received by the Milwaukee Tugboat Company from Capt. Anderson, of the schooner Spy, asked if a tug and pump could be sent to the Spy at Good Harbor, but the dispatch does not state whether the vessel is ashore or what is the matter with her.

The wrecking tug Leviathan left last night for Escanaba, and will go from there to Cheboygan to await a wrecking job.

A Disastrous Collision—Other Wrecks.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—About 2 o'clock this morning the propeller Colorado struck the coal-laden canal steamer City of Detroit, lying at Hefford's dock. She began leaking fast, but was towed into shallow water, where she sank. She was pumped out this forenoon, unloaded, and taken to dry-dock. The owners of the propeller will pay all damage and expense.

A survey was held today on the schooner York State, in the Union Dry-Dock, by Capt. James Carroll and S. V. Parsons. Her bottom shows little damage. Of the insurance on the hull of the schooner John Wesley, ashore on Windmill Point, Crosby & Dimick have $5,000, Smith & Davis $3,500, and Mechanics' & Traders' of Chicago $2,500. An agent of the latter company arrived today to look after its interests. As the vessel is in Canadian waters she will have to undergo the fearful process of Canadian wrecking. No movement toward this end has yet been begun. Crosby & Dimick also hold the insurance on the ore cargo.

The Wrecking Law.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A complaint was made today against the Canadian tug Michigan for wrecking in American waters. It was found that she had been used as a boarding-house for the men engaged in raising the tug A. W. Coulton, but she remained in Canada water all the time and did no pulling or other work. This would show that Canadian tugs are prohibited from wrecking in American waters, and that the American wrecking regulations are about the same as those in force in Canada with regard to American tugs. As the Michigan has done no actual work she was not seized.

The Sumatra Punctured by a Bowlder.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—With the aid of the late heavy seas and heaving on her anchors the crew have succeeded in swinging the Sumatra's bow out about seventy feet. Her bow now lies in nine feet of water. Today one steam-barge and two tugs pulled on her but could not get her off. A large bowlder has gone through her bottom. One steam-pump keeps her free.

The Schooner Maxwell Missing.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The schooner Maxwell has not turned up yet, but her owners still believe she is all right, though probably disabled in some out-of-way place.

Lake Freights and Charters.

Grain freights declined another quarter of a cent yesterday, charters being made on a basis of 3¼ cents for corn and 3¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo. The demand for room was rather limited, and the supply of tonnage only fair. The market was altogether dull and inactive, shippers looking for vessels being largely in the minority compared with the number of carriers with empty vessels to load.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.

	No. bus.
Propeller Dean Richmond, corn	50,000
Propeller V. H. Ketchum, corn	70,000
Propeller C. J. Kershaw, corn	57,000
Propeller Colorado, corn	60,000
Schooner Crosthwaite, corn	45,000
Schooner David Vance, corn	51,000
Schooner Pershing, barley	44,000
Schooner Lizzie A. Law, rye	32,000

To Erie.

Propeller Alaska, corn	50,000

To Oswego.

Schooner M. I. Cummings, wheat	18,000
Schooner J. M. Scott, corn	25,000
Total	425,000

Gathered at the Docks.

Lumber freights are active at unchanged rates.

The steam-barge St. Joseph was docked yesterday to stop a leak.

Marine Hospital—John Payne—sailor—age 43—typhoid-fever—dead.

A fresh northwest wind last night was blowing a large fleet into port.

Capt. Thomas Burns succeeds Capt. Fitch as master of the schooner Belle.

Con Mahoney has retired from the tug Lorena, after commanding her a very brief period. Capt. R. H. Brewer takes his place.

The all-absorbing topic in marine circles yesterday was the viaduct accident. Considerable sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate tug Captains and the line which they represent.

The steam-barge Douglass, which ran ashore at Saugatuck Monday night, arrived in port yesterday and went into dry-dock. A bent shoe and broken wheel are the extent of her injuries.

The sunken propeller Oakland has been sold to Capt. Thomas Wilson and James Corrigan, of Cleveland, for $500. The vessel lies on the bottom of Lake Erie, and an effort is being made to raise her. There is said to be 30,000 feet of lumber in her hold.

Several of the old-time schooners are being overhauled and getting ready for the fall gales, which are liable to send many of them into the dreamy past. The schooner J. W. Brown, which was old enough to vote ten years ago, went into the Chicago dry-dock yesterday.

The damage to the schooner Richard Winslow, which was released from the beach near Port Huron, proves to be more serious than was at first anticipated. The expense of releasing the vessel and repairing her will be nearer $5,000. The owners of the Winslow have concluded to run her in the ore and coal trade exclusively during the rest of the season, and will prepare her to tow with the steam-barge Onoko by removing her topmasts.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Passed up—a. m.—Lehigh, 10:10; Oneida, 2:35; Westford and barges, 3:40; Russia, 4:40; M. M. Drake, with Nevada, 10; Monquagon, 3; J. E. Mills, 7; Mineral Rock and barges, 10; Annie Young, 10:35; B. W. Blanchard. Down—Wilcox, H. A. Kent, Lycoming, 12; Stranger and raft, 12:30; Rising Star, 1; Newberg, 2:10; Stranger, Donaldson, M. A. Muir, Sweepstakes, H. W. Sage, D. G. Fort, Oscoda, 3:15; Smith and Post, 3:45; Crusader, Michigan, Nicholson, 9:40; Fountain City, 10; Badger State, 10:45; F. Moffat, Annie Vought, G. M. Neelog, J. C. Benson, 10:30; Pearl, 10:45; George King and barges, Argonaut, P. C. Chamberlain and barges, 10:; A. Bennett, J. S. Richards, 11; Clarion, 10:50. Wind northeast; weather cool.

Passed up—p. m.—India, 12:30; City of Cleveland, 6; Arabia, 6; Columbia and consort, 6:20; Anderson J. Keith, 4; Oswego, H. C. Richards, 4:20. Down—Atlantic, 12:20; Republic, Grace Holland, 2:20; Winslow, S. F. Watson, Bolivia, 3; William H. Barnum, 4; Sparta, 6:10; S. H. Johnson, 5; J. H. Clark with Seminole, 6:35. Wind northwest, brisk; Weather cloudy, light rain.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—[Special.]

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. D. D. Stuart, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. Father Brosseau, of Montreal, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

Congressman Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, Wis., is at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Perrin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Tyrrell, of London, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

Lord Ranfurly and the Hon. E. Handcock, of Ireland, are at the Grand Pacific.

H. W. Dunham, of Portland, Me., and J. B. T. Phelps, of Philadelphia, are at the Leland.

W. R. Rollins, of Boston, and A. E. Elmore, of Fort Howard, Wis., are at the Tremont.

C. H. Marcy, of Minneapolis, and S. C. Moffatt, of Traverse City, Mich., are at the Sherman.

Col. J. S. Rogers, Superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, is at the Palmer.

Prof. George M. Humbright, of the Chicago School of Pharmacy, will return to the city tomorrow from Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Kean gave a pleasant reception last evening at their home in Evanston to the employés of Preston, Kean & Co. Refreshments were served by Eckhardt.

Messrs. Georges Leclerc, T. H. Massue, and J. M. Browning, of Montreal, are at the Grand Pacific. They are connected with the Canadian Department of Agriculture, and are here to visit the State Fair.

IN GENERAL.

A correspondent is informed that there are no more 7 cent postage-stamps in use. They were formerly in use because the postage to England amounted to 7 cents.

The meeting of the Presbyterian Women's Board of Missions yesterday was attended by the Rev. Mr. Fisher and his wife, who are on their way to Japan, where they are to work as missionaries.

A meeting of members of the bar will be held this morning at 9 o'clock in Judge Jameson's room to take action on the death of the late J. S. Page, the senior member of the firm of Page & Plum.

The Grand Lodge of Masons will begin its annual session in McCormick's Hall Tuesday morning. Grand Secretary Munn arrived yesterday, and the various committees are at work at the Grand Pacific.

The first Sunday afternoon concert of the season at Lincoln Park will be given by Prof. John R. Hand's orchestra at 2 p. m. tomorrow, under the auspices of Mr. H. J. Christoph. It is expected that others will follow.

Louis Weisner, a traveling man from St. Louis, was found dead in his room at the Gault House yesterday noon, having arrived in the city about a week ago. He retired in his usual health Thursday night, and it is believed died of heart-disease.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 55; 9 a. m., 58; 10 a. m., 60; 11 a. m., 66; 12 m., 61; 1 p. m., 63; 2 p. m., 60; 3 p. m., 56. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.56; 6 p. m., 29.55.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court at Ottawa yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus for Ker, the clerk of Preston, Kean & Co., but it was subsequently withdrawn, probably because the case has been appealed from the Appellate Court, and will come up soon in that way.

Kate Vaunch, whose home is at No. 208 Bushnell street, was struck by a locomotive of the Lake Shore Road at the Archer avenue crossing yesterday and had her left collar-bone broken and her right foot crushed so badly that it had to be amputated. She was taken to the County Hospital.

Simon B. Buckner has borrowed from the Pennsylvania Company of Pittsburg the sum of $250,000 for the term of ten years at the rate of 6½ per cent per year. The security for the loan is the Ashland Block, at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets. The money will be used to take up an existing incumbrance which draws a heavier rate of interest.

The fourth anniversary exercises of the Working Woman's Industrial Home were held at La Grange last evening. A special train which left the Lilton Depot in the evening was well filled with the friends of the institution. The entertainment was quite a pleasing one. The home is believed to be prospering under its present management.

At the residence of Mrs. Frank Davidson, No. 208 South Paulina street, a very pleasant reception was held yesterday afternoon in honor of the guest of the hostess, Mrs. Mary A. Wright. A few enjoyable hours were spent in social converse and a review of the well-known artist's summer work, after which the guests sat down to a tempting collation, and later still reluctantly dispersed. Mrs. Wright's collection of oil and water color will be exhibited this evening at the opening reception of the Press Club.

The attorneys for the Western Union Telegraph Company made a motion yesterday to dismiss the suit recently brought against it by Emil Herts, of London, because no declaration had yet been filed, two terms having elapsed since the suit was begun. The motion will be granted as a matter of course. This action was begun during the late telegraph strike. Mr. Herts offered at the company's office in this city a cable message which related to some business of importance. The company refused to receive it unless indorsed "subject to delay." Mr. Herts refused to agree to this, and soon after brought suit to recover for the loss caused by his inability to have the message sent. The attorney for the plaintiff stated yesterday that it was not the intention of his client to let the case drop; another suit could not be begun at this moment, inasmuch as Mr. Herts was in England, but as soon as he got back here hostilities would be recommenced.

Officers of the Humane Society are very busy working early and late in preventing cruelty to animals and children and punishing the offenders. The case of Mrs. Piper for cruelty to her domestic, Annie Clark, was concluded yesterday. Justice Foote fined her $25 and costs. George Bryant was fined $5 and costs for cruelty to a team of horses. Charles P. Nelson was arrested and looked up at the Harrison Street Station for cruelty to a little boy 9 years old, named Edward Mitchell, and held to bail in $1,500. The attending physician fears his spine is injured and he will be a cripple for life. Nicholas Weber was arrested and fined $5 and costs for overloading his team and wh pping them cruelly for not drawing the load. He had on 100 boxes of soap. On the examination of Martin Haas, arrested yesterday for extreme cruelty to his little boy Joseph, 12 years old, he was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000. He beat this boy with a thong the size of a large cane until his arms and body were covered with black and blue ridges and bleeding. The officers of the society have recently visited the brick yards, where they found much cruelty to animals, which were being worked with raw shoulders, and lame. They arrested a number of the drivers and owners, who were each fined $5 and upward and the horses and mules unfit for service ordered laid up for recuperation.

A MAN FROM CINCINNATI.

For three or four days, because of the State Fair and the Exposition, the restaurant facilities of the city have been taxed to their utmost. Many of them have been compelled to issue numbered checks, barber-shop fashion, so that the hungry man might know when his turn came. Last night about 8 o'clock, during the absence of the proprietor, two men walked into Col. Wilson's place, on Dearborn street, and demanded access to the dining-room. The room was full and one of the men was full—two very good reasons why the man and the room should not come in contact. The attaches explained the situation, and the drunken man was apparently satisfied, but his sober companion grew wrathy, demanded admission, and proceeded to attempt to enforce his demand by drawing a revolver. The little man behind the oyster-counter made a flying leap, and the man with a pistol was knocked down three times and disarmed before he knew what allied him. A few minutes later, when he came back to see what had hit him, another small man showed him a set of knuckles and demonstrated their utility. The sober man's revolver is in the cash-drawer, subject to his call.

CITY-HALL.

Mayor Harrison yesterday accepted an invitation to address the Democracy of Iowa in mass-meeting at Cedar Rapids some time next month.

The Special Committee on Arrangements for the Aldermanic excursion to Louisville met yesterday, Ald. Hildreth presiding, and decided to start on that excursion next Tuesday evening.

The rebuilding of the roof on the main building of the North Side Water-Works is progressing slowly. City-Engineer Artingstall does not expect to see the job finished before the end of next month.

President Potter, of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, was fined $100 yesterday for erecting a wooden shed on the grounds of his company within the city limits in violation of the ordinance.

Messrs. Fuerst and Rudolph, architects, will today, before Police-Justice White, have to answer the charge of having violated the new Health law by omitting to submit plans for tenements and dwellings constructed by them to the Health Officer.

Health-Commissioner Dr. De Wolf will return to his post Monday. In the meantime he has instructed Inspector Merki by telegraph to enforce the smoke ordinance without any regard to its proposed repeal, and in consequence some seven or eight prosecutions under that ordinance will be begun today.

Mr. Joseph Grünhut, of the tenement-house inspection force, claims to have observed that more houses are being built for single families than are necessary, while relatively few tenement-houses for the poorer classes are being constructed. He predicts that a great many of the single houses will have to be altered over into tenement-houses, and that unhealthy tenements will be the consequence.

The Health Department has been notified of the appearance of scarlet-fever in the following houses: No. 3442 Prairie avenue, No. 29 Grace street, No. 539 North Franklin street, No. 32 Dean street, No. 361 North Market street, No. 407 West Huron street, No. 1407 State street, No. 685 West Erie street, No. 560 West Thirteenth street. Only the last one of these cases was reported yesterday, and a strong falling off of scarlet-fever is claimed.

The Finance Committee met yesterday and decided to recommend the placing on file of the order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to expend the moneys appropriated for completing the new City-Hall on the basement, first floor, and Council chamber. The committee has before it thirteen claims for damages for injuries received, and purposes taking some action with a view of stopping the payment of $30,000 to $40,000 yearly to people who break their limbs on account of defective sidewalks. Ald. Wickersham says the police should be required to report all broken sidewalks, and the Department of Public Works repair them without delay.

LAW BREAKERS.

Justice C. J. White yesterday fined six West Side restaurant-keepers $25 each for not having licenses.

For beating his 12-year-old son unmercifully with a rawhide because the boy had got some grease-spots on a new suit of clothes, Martin Hast, a laborer of No. 2702 Shields avenue, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Foote yesterday in $1,000 bail. The boy was hurt so badly that he fainted.

Yesterday was sentence day in Judge Rogers' court. Mark Davis, who was indicted for shooting officer Christopher O'Shea, pleaded guilty to an assault and was fined $25. He also reimbursed to O'Shea the money he had lost and spent on account of his injuries. Lawrence Beatty, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Joseph McMahon, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to thirty days in the bridewell. Eddie Harper, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to nine months in the bridewell.

Young David Dall, son of the coal-dealer of that name, whose disgraceful treatment of the girl Ida Crowell was related in yesterday's TRIBUNE, underwent examination before Justice Kersten yesterday, and was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail. The young man, it will be remembered, persuaded the girl, who is of a very respectable family, to go and live with him as his wife, promising to marry her. The girl being infatuated with Dall and inexperienced in the ways of the world, believed the promise would be made good until a few days ago, when Dall deserted her for one of their female acquaintance. It is believed he would have married her but for the influence exercised in the case by his parents.

Isaac Gimbel had another examination yesterday before Justice Brayton on the charge of criminal libel, preferred against him by H. M. Mitchell. Both are young men, and it is believed that the trouble between them was caused originally by the fact that both were calling frequently on the same young lady. Mitchell is employed by Mr. Swisky, a clothier, at No. 367 Monroe street, but two weeks ago the clothier received an anonymous communication, in which the character of Mr. Mitchell was attacked in the most outrageous manner. The authorship of the communication was traced by the handwriting and other evidences to Gimbel, and Justice Brayton held him to the Criminal Court in $400 bail.

A very pretty young woman was brought into Justice Hammer's court yesterday by Constable Ditto to answer to the charge of adultery, a warrant for her arrest and also for the arrest of George McHie having been sworn out by Henry H. Tanner, the husband of the woman. In the complaint the husband gives the name of the fair defendant as Minnie R. Tanner, alias McDonald. Minnie gave bail for her appearance Oct. 3, William J. English signing the bond. McHie was not arrested. Tanner is understood to be a traveling man, and it is evident that he suspects Mrs. Tanner of having received too frequent visits from McHie during the absence of her liege lord from the city. The home of the couple is on Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street, but they are not known in that neighborhood, and the directory gives neither the name of Henry H. Tanner nor George McHie.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

ITS USE IN THEATRES.

The Universal Exposition at Paris in 1878, bringing together as it did all the appliances of electricity then known for lighting purposes, drew the attention of theatrical people to the possibility of lessening the danger of conflagration by discarding gas and replacing it with the new light—that is, practically new. For up to nearly that epoch, while the light had been repeatedly produced, its immense cost precluded its general acceptance by consumers.

The Jabiochkoff system, with which the Avenue de l'Opéra was lighted during that summer, was a stupendous failure as regards cost, but a splendid advertisement of the system, and aided largely in drawing attention to electricity as a means of illuminating large public buildings.

The following year the seed thus sown produced fruit at the Théâtre du Chatelet, Paris. One of the Lyons theatres followed suit late the same year, and Albert Hall, South Kensington, joined the train. The next season the Grand Opéra at Paris, not to be behind her competitors, inaugurated a competitive trial of the Jabiochkoff, Werdermann, and Lontin systems.

Subsequent to this, in December, 1881, the entire structure was lighted by lamps of nearly all the well-known forms. Werdermann, Brush, Jasper, Jabiochkoff, Maxim, and Edison were displayed, naked, masked, single, and in groups, while some of these were placed in juxtaposition with brilliant clustered gas-jets by way of comparison.

Still another experiment was made in the following December with the "sunlight"—*lampe soleil*—which was particularly successful and satisfactory to every one save those who pay the expense—and the Grand Opéra is still struggling in the gloom of the "gas economy" of firelies."

But the tide of success was well up. Brussels, London, New York, Liverpool, Pittsburg, St. Petersburg, Chicago, all or nearly all the large cities of the world followed suit, their theatres of amusement lighted by one or another of the many electric-lighting systems which have so recently sprung up to spread consternation among the gas monopolies.

But now a new field was opened to the youthful aspirant for luminous honors. Managers were not satisfied with Drummond lights and incandescing fire for scenic effects. The searching and uncertainty of the one and the unpleasant fumes of the other were to be avoided, if possible, and human ingenuity was taxed to press the new agent into service. In spectacular plays this was loudly demanded.

The Directeur de l'Eclairage a l'Opéra, of Frankfort, Mr. Oscar Behrend, has been peculiarly happy in these results. In a communication to the Electrotechnic Society of that place he has elaborated several of these inventions, which I find in *La Lumière Electrique*.

The battery used is the Grove form, six combinations of fifty elements each. Hand regulators are used for changing the direcnon of the light rays. Moving clouds are thus more perfectly united than formerly by means of a lantern. Two circular plates—one of glass with the transparency painted upon it, the other of metal—are arranged before the lantern in such a manner as to throw the image upon the screen at the rear of the stage through a hole in the upper periphery of the metal plate. A thumb-screw moved by the hand of the operator involves the transparency, and the cloud-like representation is remarkably perfect and natural.

A something similar screen disck is used for lunar effects. The latter are made by a small hole in a vertical plate, movable perpendicularly by means of a thumb-screw, while another may revolve the plate, and this combined movement will give perfect imitation of the rising or setting of that luminary. With two lanterns the effect of simultaneous cloud and moon movements is very striking and complete.

The advantage of the electric over other lights for these purposes is its intensity, which produces sharpe outlines to all shadows, and its perfect similarity to sunlight, the most delicate colors being unchanged by its rays. In the "Prophet," the rainbow is most faithfully represented by its aid.

In the second part of "Faust" M. Behrend utilizes incandescence for working a miracle. A bottle is seen suspended or balanced in the air. Suddenly it becomes dimly illuminated, the light gradually increasing to brilliancy, and a human figure is seen within the bottle. This bottle, which is made of gelatinized gauze, is held suspended by two iron wires. An opaque band about the neck of the bottle serves to hide the direct rays of the incandescent lamp, while the downward reflection lights the figure. This last is of rubber, and a wire attached near the middle serves to render it misshapen. By decrees the wire is slackened and the figure, through its elasticity, rises and assumes a human form.

In the second part of "Faust" a mysterious key is rendered red-hot, apparently, while in the hand of the actor.

This key, which is quite large, is made with a frame of iron wire covered with thin mica painted red, with a transparent pigment. In the interior of the key are small platinum wires connecting buttons of less resistance. Two flexible conducting wires lead from the battery to two disconnected points in the shaft of the key through the platinum. At the proper moment the actor presses the key, closing the circuit and sending the current through the fine platinum wires, which by their high resistance are thus made luminous, and the whole key seems to become suddenly red-hot.

In "Der Freischütz" a skull rises from the earth and launches fire from the eyes and mouth. To accomplish this, small bundles of wire are arranged so to bring them end to end to each other, as if you were to place the brush ends of two brooms together. These are elastic and only in slight contact. From each of these a wire leads to one terminal of the battery. Now when the head rises with a tottering motion and "solemnly rears," the motion breaks the contacts, and the escaping sparks scintillate at every break point.

In the "Glass Slipper," the incandescent light is used to render the slipper luminous, and the diadem of the Queen of Night, in the "Magic Flute," is lighted in the same manner. So of St. Elmo's fire in the "Phantom Ship" and the diamond rocks in the same spectacle; and other gems are equally well represented by inclosing the lights in mica, glass, or gelatinized gauze. The star in "Faust" is of almost microscopic dimensions, in fact, until illuminated, and the effect produced by a powerful lens, where these form the connecting terminals of a heavy battery, is fully as near akin to the marvelous in the spark shower thus produced.

SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

WHAT SUPERINTENDENT LANE LEARNED AT THE LOUISVILLE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Albert G. Lane, the County Superintendent of Schools, attended the National Educational Convention in Louisville last week, and gives the following account of the questions which formed the principal business of this convention:

"The public schools in all the Southern States are in a very neglected state, owing to the lack of public interest in them and the small amounts available for their maintenance. Local taxes for school purposes are almost entirely unknown in the South, and where they exist at all they are limited to so small a percentage as to be entirely inadequate. In consequence the public schools are almost exclusively maintained by the proportion of the State tax falling on each school-district. To illustrate the condition of things, take Jefferson County, in Kentucky, in which the City of Louisville is situated. Kentucky has a local school tax limited to ⅓ of 1 per cent. This tax in Jefferson County is levied in only fourteen of the sixty-five school districts existing in the county, all the rest depend entirely on their portion of the State appropriation for the public schools, the total amount of which is only $540,000. So it happens that the total expenditure for schools in Jefferson County amounts to only $1.30 per child, while here in Cook County, where local taxation varies from ¾ to 2 per cent, the average per child is about $11. The well-to-do people in the South support very good private schools and take no interest in the education of the masses. This accounts for the enormous illiteracy in the Southern States shown by the census of 1880.

It is believed that by aiding the development of the public-school system in the South public interest can be aroused in their behalf, and several measures were introduced in the last session of Congress looking toward a National appropriation for the public schools, to be divided among the several States on the basis of their illiteracy. The convention just held in Louisville was called in the interest of National aid for popular education. It was the outgrowth of a convention of Kentucky teachers held some time ago, and it was the intention to have each State represented by delegates, whose number should respond to the population. In fact, however, the representation in the convention was a very unequal one, the Southern States outnumbering all the rest, Kentucky alone being represented by sixty delegates. The Northern States, if represented at all, averaged only about two delegates each. Only Illinois, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Missouri had anything like a full representation.

"On the question that Congress should be asked to pass a National educational law, and appropriate, say, $15,000,000, to be divided by an Educational Commission, which should be attached to the Department of the Interior, there was but one opinion. The only opposition advocated by Northern men as by the Southern representatives. But the resolution denying the Government any control over the moneys given to the several States would not have passed had the representation not been so overwhelmingly Southern. The Northern men believed in holding the State authorities accountable to the General Government for a just distribution of the school funds, but the Southern men denounced such a thing as an unwarranted interference of the National with the State Government."

All other questions discussed in the convention were only incidental to the main subject. "I was surprised to find the schools in Louisville in such a splendid condition, notwithstanding the many drawbacks they have to contend against."

AN AMUSING CASE.

A QUARREL BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

An amusing case was heard by Judge Barnum yesterday, being a suit by Henry Zeuch against Franz Thielmann to recover damages for alleged assault and battery. The parties are brothers-in-law, having married sisters, and have been on bad terms for a long time. Thielmann keeps a saloon on the corner of Division and Wells streets, where Zeuch, who is a musician, was formerly in the habit of taking his daily nip. Some years ago Zeuch went to New York to play in Gilmore's band, when he learned by some means that Thielmann had a wife still living in New York from whom he had not been divorced. There was a lively quarrel here when Zeuch returned, and Thielmann found his domestic happiness was gone. Some time after this the wives of Zeuch and Thielmann inherited some property. Thielmann got hold of his wife's share, turned it into money, and went to New York. He hunted up Mrs. Thielmann No. 1, brought her into a compliasnt mood by means of the money, and dually induced her to let him have a divorce. Then he came back here, wooed Mrs. Thielman No. 2 a second time, and married her again. She evidently was satisfied with the price she paid for her husband, but the two brothers-in-law got to quarreling again, this time over the dower of their wives, in July, 1882. Zeuch claims that Thielmann took advantage of his back being turned to hit him over the head with a billiard cue, and exhibited a long scar on his temple in corroboration of his story. The jury thought Thielmann the most to blame, and awarded Zeuch a verdict for $100.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A LIVELY REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

Through an advertisement in yesterday's *Inter-Ocean* and *Evening Journal* a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club had been called for last night at Martine's Hall. About sixty gentlemen answered the call, including Mr. M. J. Scrafford, the President of the club, who stated that the meeting had been called at the request of several members for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. After a Mr. Reardon had been elected Secretary pro tem., Mr. George B. Swift moved to postpone the election of officers for one week, the members of the club to be notified by postal-card, and intimated very strongly that the meeting was packed in the interest of a certain clique and that it had been part of the conspiracy to advertise the present meeting as little as possible. This led to a very bitter and heated debate, Mr. Johnson leading the opposition to Mr. Swift, favored to some extent by the Chairman. In the end, however, Mr. Swift was victorious, for after a motion to proceed with the election of officers had been declared carried on a rising vote by 19 to 17, and Mr. Scrafford had been renominated for election to the Presidency by acclamation, Mr. Swift moved an adjournment for one week, which was carried by 19 to 18 votes. It was an exceedingly lively meeting, and the losers in the wordy war did not disguise their extreme disappointment at the result.

The first of the regular fall weekly meetings of the Fourteenth Ward Young Men's Republican Club was held last evening at No. 448 West Chicago avenue. Various matters were discussed, especially as to the course to be adopted during the coming campaign in regard to the mode of distribution of the members in the different precincts on election-day. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee to report in one week, and the meeting adjourned.

THE METHODISTS.

PROGRAM OF THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

Following is the program of the exercises of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which begins its sessions Tuesday evening in the Clark Street Church. Bishop C. D. Foss presiding:

Tuesday, Oct. 2—7:45 p. m.—Address of welcome, Judge Grant Goodrich; responsive address, W. C. Dancy, D.D.

Wednesday, Oct. 3—8:30 a. m.—Opening of conference, devotional exercises, and sacrament of the Lord's supper.

2 p. m.—Anniversary of the Educational Society. Chairman, the Rev. Dr. M. Raymond. Addresses: The Rev. Dr. J. C. Cummings, LL. D., President of the Northwestern University; the Rev. Dr. A. B. Ridgeway, Professor of the Garrett Biblical Institute; Prof. T. J. Bassett, A. M., Principal of the Jennings Seminary.

7:45 p. m.—Anniversary of the Church Extension Society. Chairman, O. H. Horton. Addresses: The Rev. Dr. D. C. McCabe and the Rev. H. D. Sheppard.

Thursday, Oct. 4—8 p. m.—Missionary sermon by the Rev. George S. Young. Alternate, the Rev. W. D. Atchison.

7:45 p. m.—Anniversary of the Missionary Society. Chairman, The Rev. T. H. Strobridge. Addresses: The Rev. Dr. Charles Fowler, LL.D., and the Rev. Dr. James Baume.

Friday, Oct. 5—3 p. m.—Anniversary of the Preachers' Aid Society. Chairman, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Boring. Address: the Rev. N. O. Freeman.

7:45 p. m.—Anniversary of the Sunday-S chool Union and Tract Society. Chairman, the Rev. W. H. Burns. Addresses: The Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, the Rev. George Chase, the Rev. C. F. Kryder.

Saturday, Oct. 6—3 p. m.—Anniversary of Woman's Home Missionary Society. Chairman, Mrs. Thomas A. Hill. Addresses: Mrs. R. S. Rust and Mrs. L. M. Dunton, of South Carolina.

7:45 p. m.—Anniversary of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Chairman, Mrs. J. F. Willing. Report by Mrs. I. N. Danforth. Address: Mrs. P. S. Donelson.

Monday, Oct. 8—7:45 p. m.—Temperance meeting. Chairman, the Rev. N. H. Axtell. Addresses: The Rev. Dr. A. Gurney, the Rev. W. D. Atchison.

IS HE A CRANK?

WHAT RANDALL, THE EVANGELIST, SAYS ABOUT HIMSELF.

Last evening about 7 o'clock an elderly man dressed in an army uniform, but wearing an overcoat of brown stuff over it, planted a naphtha lamp on the top of a wooden rod in front of the Court-House and began to read from a book in a moderate tone of voice. The book was the Bible, and the passage he read was about Jonah, about his being sent by God to preach in Nineveh, and trying to run off to Tarshish in a ship, about his being thrown overboard, and about his being swallowed by a whale. Several people came near him long enough to find out what he was doing and then left, but at last he secured a permanent congregation of about twenty-five who gave him good attention until he got through. When he had finished reading the chapter he began to comment on it. He said Jonah was a street-preacher, and that preaching was very distasteful to him, but that he did it at God's command, and that the result was a great revival in the wicked City of Nineveh. The speaker said he was a good deal like Jonah himself. He had been a saloon-keeper and a penitentiary convict in his life, but God had converted him and made him a good man, and ever since that he had been traveling all over the country preaching in the streets. He didn't like it, and sometimes he had to walk the streets all night for want of a bed, but if a man chose to wear himself out to save the souls of his fellow-men, he didn't know that it was anybody's business. He made no pretense to oratory or declamation, but talks earnestly in a conversational tone of voice, and had very respectful and attentive audiences. He seemed a little depressed at the size of his audience, and after about three-quarters of an hour gave notice that he would read and talk again in the same place to-night and to-morrow night. He then sang the long-meter doxology, blew out his torch and quietly stole away, leaving his congregation looking in each other's faces and wondering what it all meant.

This evangelical effort seems a little peculiar from the fact that all the newspapers received last Thursday the following printed caution concerning the evangelist:

"Randall does not live here. Every one I have heard speak of him in Martinsburg either thinks him a lunatic, a fanatic, or impostor; perhaps all these combined. Years ago he was convicted and penitentiaried for forgery and is divorced from a lady who belongs to our church, and who sued for such separation from him because of his vices. Randall claims membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Martinsburg; he never was a member and never can be. Here nobody believes or notices him except as a caricature of truth and religion.

"Dec. 4, 1875. J. W. CORNELIUS.

"I know well J. W. Cornelius; he is a reliable man. I believe he is thoroughly convinced of the truth of which he writes.

A. M. CORTENAY, Balto. Conf.

"P. S.—The above named divorced lady is dead.

"PITTSBURG, Pa., *Christian Advocate*: Pass him around—a tall, spare man, closely shaven, or having a straggling, light-colored beard, calling himself the Rev. E. Randall, a Prison Evangelist, is on the train as a first-class humbug. He has a few testimonials which are obtained from persons who know but little about him. The Rev. J. W. Cornelius, of Baltimore Conference, advertises him as a consummate scoundrel. His plan of operations is to hold meetings, distribute Scripture texts, beg from door to door, abuse Christian people, and take advantage of those who befriend him, and leave unpaid board bills.

"Refer to the Methodist Episcopal preachers of Wheeling, or to the Wheeling *Evening Standard*."

A reporter who attended these unique services handed the speaker one of the printed slips containing these startling accusations, and watched his countenance to see him wilt. But Mr. Randall didn't wilt; he only smiled pleasantly and said: "Yes; that's all right. I printed them myself, and took them around to the newspapers myself. It is too bad they wouldn't publish it. I never can do anything in a place until it is published."

"Do you mean that nobody ever published this about you except yourself?"

"No; I cut these extracts out of the newspapers seven or eight years ago. Anybody can see they are written by prejudiced people, and I made up my mind they would do me good. So I printed them on my note-paper and envelopes and had them struck off on circulars. I have painted them in big letters on canvass, and am now having some cards printed with these elegant extracts on them in large type."

"Don't you find that it hurts you any?"

"Oh, not at all. I can never collect any money for religious purposes until I have got the newspapers to publish it. The only trouble I have is that these attacks are so old now that the newspapers won't print them. They worked splendidly for seven years, but after that they began to lose power. O, dear! I shall have to get an immense canvass and paint them on it."

A visit to the Young Men's Christian Association developed the fact that Mr. Randall had been collecting money in small amounts in Chicago, and had applied there for a list of the leading Christian people in town, that he might continue his solicitations, but had been politely refused any such assistance.

WANTS A RIORDAN.

HAVING BEEN DESPOILED OF ONE ST. JAMES' PARISH DEMANDS ANOTHER.

"There is only one sentiment in St. James parish," said Bernard Callahan yesterday, "and in other parts of the city too, and that is that Father Dan Riordan is the one who ought to be in charge. That is the unanimous opinion of the men and women, and many of them think it is an outrage that he is not there."

"What are they going to do about it?"

"I don't know."

"Will the appointment of Father McGuire be an injury to the parish?"

"The appointment of anybody but Father Dan Riordan will be a very great backset to the progress of Catholicism in that parish and of the church."

"What is the matter with Father McGuire?"

"I don't know that there is any special hostility to him, but our people are willing that he should live in his $40,000 house and preach in his $3,000 church. Our house cost only $12,000, but our church cost $175,000. Too much money is put into houses and too little into churches."

"Will an effort be made to influence the Archbishop?"

"It is probable that a petition will be presented asking him to revoke the present appointment and put Father Dan Riordan in charge. The Archbishop is a good man and a devout Christian, but I think his advisers have other ends in view than the advancement of St. James parish in making this appointment. It is the greatest mistake the Archbishop has made since he came to the diocese, and the effect of it will be bad for years and years to come. I have no doubt that a large number of the people living in the south end of the parish will worship in Father Riordan's house, and those in the north will go to Father Hoffer's and Father Waldron's. Perhaps quite a number of those in the central part of the parish will retain their pews at St. James', and worship there, but paying their pew rent will be about the extent of their help to the church. The parishioners are very much worked up over the matter, and it is about the only thing they talk about, all being anxious to get rid of the difficulty."

RANDOLPH REMAINS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS REFUSES TO ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION—THE STATE WEIGHMASTER DISAPPEARS.

The Directors of the Board of Trade met yesterday to consider Secretary Randolph's resignation, which was tendered last Tuesday, and which, according to report, fell like a thunderclap on the Directors. The board, which was quite fully attended, discussed the resignation a long time and voted not to accept it, the decision being unanimous. Mr. Randolph was then invited to appear before the Directors. He was in the room about twenty minutes, but what transpired then and afterwards was carefully withheld from the public. The resignation was to take effect the 1st of the month. It is likely that the time has been extended.

Ex-State Weighmaster Torrence's office is closed for good, and orders have been left to send the ex-official's mail to his country residence. The Chief Clerk has also retired to rustic secousion, and all employés have been dismissed. A number of Board of Trade men who were interviewed said that they were quite satisfied to receive certificates from Board of Trade Weighmaster Wade. Mr. Torrence's friends claim that if he was unable to conduct the business in face of the opposition of the Board of Trade men, no one else will attempt the task. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, who were at the Sherman House last night, said that they had received Mr. Torrence's resignation, but would take no action at present. They did not know whether a substitute for Mr. Torrence would be found or whether the office would be left vacant.

A complaint made by the grain-receivers and commission men that the inspection of grain coming by way of the canal was too strict was considered last night at the Sherman House by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, the Canal Commissioners, and Mr. Drake, Chief Inspector of Grain. It was decided to leave the matter with Inspector Drake, and to take no action until he had made a report.

SONS OF ITALY.

AS LABORERS ON RAILROADS THEY ARE NOT A SUCCESS.

Seeing a gang of Italians file out of a railroad employment office where "1,000 laborers" were wanted, and as they were a generally dejected look, a reporter stepped in to ask the cause.

"Are they disappointed because they found work?" asked the reporter.

"O, no; they came, but were not called," replied the employment agent of theological tendencies. "Italian laborers are a drug in the market. We have express orders from all the lines with which we deal not to send Italians. They are not good laborers. They are very clannish, continually talking, and will not board at the houses provided for other railroad laborers, but will mess together and do their own cooking."

"Is the board too rich for their blood?"

"They are very penurious and object to pay me the $4 or $5 a week that other laborers pay. They make a great saving by doing their own cooking and eating their national diet. Some Italians can live a week on a string of macaroni. They are very disagreeable to work with, and almost every nationality objects to them, especially the Irish. One day a construction superintendent was in here and gave an order for all the men I could get. Just then several sunny sons of Italy entered, and as usual I refused them. The superintendent, who had evidently had no experience as an Italian, was surprised, and said they looked like strong laborers, and, despite my objections, insisted on taking them. I shipped them that night. He went up the road next day. On the return train were the subjects of Garibaldi and a curtly-worded and very emphatic note to the effect that he wanted no more Italians. They are not a success as laborers. Their greater hold is in the commercial and musical line—selling fruit and grinding the hand-organ."

SCHOOLS VS. SALOONS.

MAYOR HARRISON IN HARMONY WITH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mayor Harrison was asked yesterday what he thought of the action of the Board of Education in regard to the sale of liquor within 200 feet of the Jones School.

"I am very glad of it," said he; "and I'll issue no more licenses for saloons near that school or any other. I have been opposed to doing so all along, and, as far as I could, have refrained from giving a license to a man who intended to locate his bar near a school-house. It has been done through my inability to look into the matter. I have to treat every applicant on this license question. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel was that I had no authority to directly refuse; so I have put applicants off as long as possible, and in this way have prevented the location of saloons near school-houses. The parties did not press their applications to such an extent as to make me feel that the question of refusal might become a legal one. There is no law against the location of a saloon within a certain distance of a school; it is a matter of discretion with me, and I have to exercise it with care; and I have exercised it by kind of quiet refusal until the applicant stopped the pressure. Personally, I am opposed to selling liquor in the vicinity of a school-house; not that the children will get drunk at it, but I think the example of others is good for them; the influences of a saloon are more or less injurious."

THE SMOKE ORDINANCE.

MAYOR HARRISON IS OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.

"I am opposed to the repeal of the smoke ordinance," said Mayor Harrison to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "though its enforcement works considerable annoyance to a great many people. I have advised the officers to be as lenient as possible, but at the same time to so act as to ultimately abate the nuisance. Any intelligent man who will examine the heart of the city will conclude that at least half, if not three-quarters, of the smoke has been done away with since the ordinance went into effect; and each year as new buildings are erected compliance with the ordinance will become less onerous to the manufacturer and others. Heretofore, buildings have not been erected with the view of abating the smoke nuisance, but those now going up are so designed. In London, where they have been at work a long while to abate this nuisance, all manufacturing establishments and other buildings which would emit smoke are constructed so as to avoid it. And the result is that there the enforcement of the prohibitory ordinance is not considered a great hardship. Here, where buildings were not erected with that object, it is oftentimes a hardship. It would be almost an act of criminality for the Council to go back to the old law and let the cloud of smoke loose upon the city again. Few people who have not studied the subject can understand how great a damage smoke is to a large city. I doubt very much if one person in a hundred has any true one. Smoky cities are not unhealthy, but the damage smoke does to houses, goods, furniture, and clothing is almost incalculable. I estimate the loss due to it in Chicago every year is over $100,000. And then consider the unsightliness of it! But people are now putting in appliances designed to lessen the volume of smoke, and I sincerely hope the Council will not repeal the ordinance."

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The license of the South Chicago Real-Estate Improvement Company is reported from Springfield. The incorporators, Theophile Larmie, W. H. McVey, and Lewis Bush, are leading officials of the mills of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company at Cummings. It is understood that there are thirteen stockholders, most of them nailers. The capital stock, $50,000, is already paid up and will be increased immediate use. The object of the company is to invest in South Chicago real estate in moderate quantities and improve the same.

HYDE PARK.

The Village Board of Trustees met yesterday morning at 8 o'clock in the village-hall, Webster absent. An ordinance for an alley in Assessor's Division of Block 7, Cleaverville, was adopted. In the matter of the sewer in Langley avenue, the contract was awarded to Ryan & Kelley, and a second assessment was ordered to make up the deficiency. The board adjourned to Thursday, Oct. 4.

LAKE VIEW.

Miss Annie Rummel has been elected President of the Euterpe Singing Society.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention appointed delegates to the National Convention at Detroit.

ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Illinois Central Railroad; $5 Chicago to St. Louis and return to see the Veiled Prophets and St. Louis Fair. Tickets on sale Sept. 29 and 30. Good to return until Monday, Oct. 8. Ticket offices: 121 Randolph street and Central Depot.

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HEY. (Frontispiece.) By L. Alma-Tadema, R. A. From the picture in the possession of D. O. Mills Esq., New York.
FROM THE OLD LAW COURTS TO THE NEW. By F. Maitland. With illustrations by H. Furniss, John O'Connor, and A. Morrow.
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THE DORMOUSE AT HOME. By Grant Allen. With illustrations by Charles Whymper.
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THE SUPERNATURAL EXPERIENCES OF PATSY CONG. By William Black.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"AVONDALE," by Thomas Clarke,
Reminds us of Fielding in some respects, and of George Eliot in others. There is a touch of Parson Adams in its classical allusions and excellent debates, while its love scenes recall the sadness of Evelina and Cecilia. The author possesses a narrative power, a knowledge of human nature, a wealth of reading, and a clearness of reasoning which must recommend his book to the notice of those who look beneath the surface. Its descriptions of Irish life and character, of Liverpool sailors, and London footmen remind us of Richardson; and, in fact, the book is superior to seven out of every ten novels we have perused during the last fifteen years."—Inter-Ocean. Price (12 pages, cloth) $1.50, with a liberal discount to the trade by the author, at 651 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

CONSTANCY.

HE SAID:

And leaned as he spoke on the pasture-bars,
That he vowed by the heavens blue,
By the silvery moon and the shining stars,
To ever prove leal and true.

"Men change, 'tis true," he said; "but O!
Believe me, my own dear love,
Affection like mine, as time will show,
Has a strength that no power can move."

SHE SAID:

"No fear or doubts, beloved, have I;
For deep in this heart of mine
Is a love that will never dim or die,
But will last for aye—like thine!"

He gave her a ring and a fond caress,
While her tears like a torrent fell,
As, with fatal rung words and in sore distress,
He bade her a long farewell.

But the man in the moon, who had often viewed
Such tender scenes, I ween,
Winked knowingly then, as the lovers stood
Beneath, in the silvery sheen.

Two summers with blossom and bud were gone,
Two winters with frost and snow;
And again the man in the moon looked down
On the whirling world below.

And what did he see? Why, the lover had won
A widow with wealth galore;
While the maiden had wedded, that very morn,
The clerk of a dry-goods store.

Quoth the man in the moon: "It's exactly now
As it was when the world began:
No weaker thing than a woman's vow,
Excepting the vows of a man."

These things have given the man in the moon
Such cynical views of life
That this is the reason he lives alone,
And never has taken a wife.
—P. H. Converse in Philadelphia Call.

Largest stock, greatest variety of furniture at lowest prices is Colby, 217 and 219 State street.

LITERATURE.

Recent Novels—"His Triumph"—"The Story of a Country-Town."

"Pearla"—"The New Timothy"—"Thicker than Water"—Children's Books.

"Speech and Manners"—"Cambridge Sermons"—"How to Help the Poor."

Waples on Parliamentary Practice—A Cyclopedia of Inventions—"Don't."

Handbook of the Earth—"Ik Marvel's" Works—Literary Notes—Books Received.

Recent Novels.

Any book must possess a certain attraction which treats of those mysterious beings whose lives are illumined by the footlights. It is all but impossible to dispel the glamor that rests upon those who take part in that mimic life. They never can be made to appear quite commonplace. Vainly does Dr. Johnson tell us that Mrs. Pritchard, who thrilled thousands with her "awful power" as Lady Macbeth, knew but her own lines, and had never read the entire tragedy. It is useless for Thackeray to show us The Fotheringay—so poetical upon the stage—"at 'ome" engaged in making "a poy." The pinned and buskined Algernon Foutleroy and Ronald de Courcy may be ever so plainly John Smith and William Brown in private life, we nevertheless refuse to be disenchanted. And, although an acquaintance now and then steps from the quiet homelife upon the stage (an act we are apt to regard as desperate as that of "walking the plank"), oddly enough, we have always the feeling that those who devote themselves to the histrionic art are not quite like nous autres; and so we are fairly entertained by the story of "His Triumph," which takes us at least a little way behind the scenes. (His Triumph. By Mary A. Denison. Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

"The Story of a Country-Town" is from the pen of Mr. E. W. Howe, the editor of the Atchison (Kas.) *Globe*. After reading the introduction, the pathetic humility of which would disarm criticism more truculent than our own, we have little disposition to exercise such powers of derision as we possess at Mr. Howe's expense. It is to be hoped that the Atchison *Globe* affords its readers more entertainment than we have been able to extract from its editor's novel. Two tragical illustrations—one of which represents a wayside funeral, and the other a kneeling woman appealing to the forbidding back of a gentleman in ready-made clothing—show that Mr. W. L. Wells, their designer, is unconscious of his comic strength. (The Story of a Country-Town. By E. W. Howe. Atchison, Kas.: Howe & Co. $1.25.)

"Pearla; or, The World After an Island," is a nice bright story in spite of its awkward title. (Pearla; or, The World After an Island. By M. Betham-Edwards. New York: Harper & Bros. 20 cents.)

"The New Timothy" is a tedious theological novel, which can hardly afford the reader either pleasure or profit. (The New Timothy. By William M. Baker. New York: Harper & Bros. 25 cents.)

Mr. Payne's new novel has a plot of rare interest and originality, which is carried out with extreme ingenuity. Mrs. Beckett, the "marrying woman"; Bergh Paton, the philanthropist; and Alexander the Great (a dog) are all excellent and life-like studies. Here is a sketch of the latter:

Nothing was farther from his mind than mischief; one look at his thoughtful eyes and massive head would have convinced you he was incapable of it; but in the drawing-room, crowded as it was with costly knick-knacks, he did with his colossal tail a good deal of involuntary damage. The "Brush system" is an admirable one if you only have it under control; but this was not the case with that of Alexander. It worked incessantly and with great power, but to no useful purpose. On the contrary, it was destructive. Like his great namesake of old, his path was marked with devastation; but, unlike the imperial madman, he meant no harm. How could the poor animal know what was going on behind him? His rambois resembled those of some hairy elephant with his trunk at the wrong end of him. . . . As to other dogs, he ignored their very existence. If another dog forced itself on his attention—a very rare occurrence, except with bulldogs—he never bit them, nor so much as opened his mouth; he literally fell upon them and crushed their breath out. Those who had any pride left in them accounted to their friends for their flattened condition by ascribing it to a steam-roller.

Considerable humor is shown in the delineation of Tidman's boarding-house and its inmates. The tollworn Tidman himself is the husband of an own cousin of a living Baronet; and his sorely-taxed energies are sustained by cheering thoughts of the greatness of his wife's relatives. From the array of odd boarders we select the two direst—Miss Julia Blithers, the adroit and unscrupulous collector of autographs. Several astute observations of our author are noteworthy:

There are few social crimes more exasperating—at all events to the raconteur—than the entrance of an outsider into a room where an excellent story is in course of narration. It is an interruption not only unpardonable, but irreparable; let the newcomer be as anxious to mend matters as he may, the story is spoiled. This should be borne in mind by all those folks who, having the intention to give intellectual pleasure (which few of them have), are wont to ask some of their friends to "dinner," and others "in the evening." The former portion of the company are at their ease; they have established a mutual understanding and formed a regular regiment, with their watchwords and their countersigns; the others are raw recruits, and can never be welcomed as comrades.

A propos of clubs we have the following:

The Agiaia, in Piccadilly, is one of those luxurious establishments for the suppression of marriage, called clubs, which lets its upper floor in apartments to members. Those who are so fortunate as to secure them need never step out-of-doors in search of domestic comfort. After eating, and drinking, and smoking—nay, even reading, if their tastes are so exceptional as to lead them to literature—a pass-key opens a private door for them on the second floor, and they have only to go to bed.

A much-vexed question is treated thus by our author:

It is the fashion among the smugly-prosperous to affirm that, if young ladies meet with annoyance when they walk abroad, they have—in some degree, at all events—themselves to thank for it. In this matter smug prosperity—always on wheels and above the reach of such annoyance—may sometimes err through ignorance, but more often is a willful liar. Not content with their own immunity from such perils, it is the habit with many of the class significantly described as "carriage-people" to deny its existence as regards their poorer sisters, or, when they hear of its occurrence, even to scornfully lift their eyebrows; but, as a matter of fact, poverty has no more cruel sting than the necessity it imposes upon youth and beauty to walk in London unprotected.

"The path of the poor is set with snares; What are joys to the rich, to them are cares;" And the very loveliness which fills the mother's heart with pride in the one case fills it with fear in the other.

(Thicker than Water. By James Payn. New York: Harper & Bros.)

Children's Books.

In "The Story of Roland," by Mr. James Baldwin, we not only meet our old friends Roland and Oliver—as the title-page and the equestrian horn-blower on the cover lead us to expect—but also the swan-knight Lohengrin, and Ogier, the Dane. Mr. Baldwin's language, while just quaint enough to be in keeping with the remoteness of the Paladins of Charlemagne, shows none of the mental strain, commonly exhibited in modernized medieval stories, of his leap from the nineteenth to the thirteenth century. As the preface and the numerous notes indicate, the book is rather a compilation than an original work, but the piecing of the materials has been skillfully done, and the ragged edges so frequently noticed in similar productions are not visible. The illustrations might be better, and we think the word "jolly" is used in a sense too recent. (The Story of Roland. By James Baldwin. Author of "The Story of Siegfried." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.)

It would seem that an intelligent child might derive as much amusement from a well-illustrated geography as from the Bodley Books—so narrow are they in thought, so dully ruminant, so bespattered with attenuated puns. Nevertheless, actuated by a determination to be entertained, one might become as much interested in Uncle Nathan, Cousin Ned, Phippy, and the rest, as was Silas Wegg in his Elizabeth, Master George, Aunt Jane, and Uncle Parker. (The English Bodley Family. By Horace E. Scudder. With Illustrations. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.)

"How the Rain-Sprites Were Freed" is a very pretty flight of fancy, and comes in a shape to please the little ones. The illustrations are mystic in subject and gorgeous in color; the type is large and clear; and the story, with the tiniest bit of a moral at the end, is well told. (How the Rain-Sprites Were Freed. By Davida Colt. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.)

The young folks are always gratified by the happy manner in which M. Jules Verne handles the improbable—tossing, and patting, and molding it into a fair semblance of the probable. In "Godfrey Morgan" he gives them a sham Crusoe, with a mock shipwreck, and a humbug man Friday, rescued from make-believe cannibals, but gets in the necessary thrill with a few very real adventures. The tale is called "A Californian Mystery," and the never-omitted Chinaman is the villain's ready and skillful emissary. (Godfrey Morgan. By Jules Verne. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.)

Speech and Manners.

Miss E. S. Kirkland, whose name "A Short History of France" has made known to most parents who intelligently seek for works adapted to the juvenile understanding, has just added to her lengthening list of books for the young a volume bearing the above title. The literary world is subject to epidemics which, in their fatal effects upon publishers and authors, are almost as deadly as those which afflict the material universe. "The Primer of Politeness," "How to Write English," and "Don't," have hardly cooled, and now comes hot from the press the invaluable manual of Miss Kirkland. "If the book succeeds," she says, "in calling the attention of young people whose habits of speech are now taking form to the errors to which their ears are, unfortunately, well accustomed, it will do all that is expected of it." In our opinion the author expects too little of her useful treatise, if we may apply a term so formidable to what is rather a didactic comedy, in which agreeable dialog takes the place of dull precept, than a formal book of instruction. If the book could be placed in the hands of persons charged with the duty of rearing children, its influence would be greater still. Solecisms contracted in childhood are the hardest to eradicate. Who has not met men of acknowledged scholarship to whom have clung, under all the disadvantages of a liberal education, errors and provincialisms derived from the malformed speech of their natural guardians? The fathers have spoken bad English, and the children's tongues have been dislocated. By all means let this book first receive the attention of those whose evil example has made such a work necessary for their offspring. A few extracts, selected almost at random, will give the reader a clearer notion than can any words of ours of Miss Kirkland's pleasant method of teaching:

"Hadn't you better write it down, Elsie?" said Ruth, who was taken to task so often for her shortcomings that she enjoyed a chance of laughing at some one else.

"How would you have said 'had better,' Ruth?" returned Elsie. "The glass in your house is so brittle I could shatter it by just looking hard at it."

"Oh, I'm *too* glad I don't study grammar!" exclaimed Ruth. "Luckily, I don't have to parse things."

"But you can learn to speak correctly without that," said Mrs. Vincent, who had returned while the conversation was going on. "Would 'or' might' in the word that is used in that sense with 'better,' not 'had.'"

"'Wouldn't you better?' How perfectly ridiculous that sounds!" said Ruth.

"You are mistaken about that. 'Hadn't you write' would be the ridiculous thing, which is what is left when you leave out the adverb 'better.' But there are always ways of managing such expressions. You may say, 'Wouldn't it be better to write?' or 'Might you not better write?'"

"Kitty Chapin, I wish you would stop those restless movements of your hands."

"I don't move them any more than I can help," answered Kitty.

"Any more than you can *not* help, you mean, Kitty."

"Why, no, Miss Burney. If I could help it I would."

"Put the word 'avoid,' which has the same meaning, in the place of 'help,' and you will see. You can't avoid doing a certain thing, so you do it. You can't help doing something, but you won't do it more than you can't help."

Besides syntax, pronunciation, table-manners, proper conduct in the street, and various related matters come in as subjects of conversation at Mrs. Vincent's instructive tea-table. Miss Kirkland's own style of composition has been formed upon the best models, and the reader need have no hesitation in accepting any of her rules, of which none have been laid down without consultation of the highest authorities. No lover of English undefiled who will take the trouble to examine this interesting little volume can fail instantly to recognize its transcendent merit as compared with similar works now before the public. (Speech and Manners. By Miss E. S. Kirkland, author of "Six Little Cooks," "Dora's Housekeeping," "Short History of France," etc. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. $1.)

Cambridge Sermons.

The Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass., is among the most able and eloquent divines of this country. He is a finished scholar, a polished and forcible writer, a vigorous and impressive preacher. He is a Congregationalist of the moderate Calvinistic type. We have a volume of his sermons, published by D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, comprising sixteen discourses. For freshness of style, clearness of thought, and adaptation to practical use, we have seldom met with a better series of sermons. They are on such topics as "The One Life," "Looking Toward the Sea," "The Good Merchant," "Why Stand Ye Gazing," "What Must I Do?" "Truth Commending Itself." As a specimen of the author's style and manner, we select a paragraph from the sermon entitled "Choose Whom Ye Will Serve":

But let me ask you to notice again that the redemption itself is not the place where we are to stop. It is to bear us on to something else. It is not the final stage; it is not our rest; it carries us on to something beyond it. Christ came to bring men to God; and not until He has brought them to God and given them to God—God's ransomed children, who are henceforth to live with Him and obey Him—has He done His work. I know that beautiful line of the hymn: I would not take a note from its divine and blessed melody. It is true; but, like most simple lines, it is but a fragment of the truth:

Simply to Thy Cross I cling.

Yes—with the arms of a clinging faith. I shrink from going on, lest any one should think I did not make enough of that which is the heart and life of piety—the simple trust in Christ and Him crucified. But what did Christ ever say—what did the Apostles ever teach—which warrants you in saying: "All I have to do is to cling to the Cross?" What did Jesus say about the Cross? He said, "Take it up, and go about obeying the will of God." Cling to the Cross—not as one who is weary, and is finding rest alone; not merely as one who is guilty, and is there finding pardon alone. Cling to it doing the will of God. Where would the world have been today if John, and Peter, and Paul had been content to cling to the Cross, and do nothing more? You have God to serve, and a man cannot do all the will of God sitting in a sanctuary, kneeling in a closet, clasping his arms around a sacred tree, or laying his cheek against the wood that is red with the blood of the Christ of God. By Christ alone are we saved, and Christ we are to follow. Cling to the Cross, but not "simply." Cling to the Cross, but go about clinging to it. Cling to the Cross, but obey God while you cling—following His commandments with your deeds—glorifying Him upon the earth—finishing the work which He has given you to do. Cling to the Cross until the eternal glory comes; but, while you cling, follow Christ whithersoever He leads you.

(Cambridge Sermons. By Alexander McKenzie. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.75.)

How to Help the Poor.

The dainty get-up of this little book is attractive at the first glance, and the name of the author recalls to our minds one who did much to elevate the artistic as well as the intellectual tastes of the generation that will soon be of the past. Mrs. Fields, having been always an earnest worker in the system of organized charities in Boston, can speak as one in authority of the subject in hand. The work has now been carried on in that city successfully for several years, and no one can read the history of the organization, so clearly and simply told, without interest.

Within the last few years the feeling that indiscriminate almsgiving does only harm has rapidly gained ground, and that "Organized Charity" is the only way by which really to do away with pauperism and crime is becoming an established fact. Mrs. Fields strikes the key-note of the whole matter when she says: "Our watchword is Coöperation. . . . What the people require is education, beginning with the lowest forms, in order that money invested in their behalf shall be anything but a future disgrace to our Nation."

This little volume, which may be read in an hour, proves also conclusively how essential "coöperation" is, how "Conference" aids, and how true charity offers scope for the abilities of each and all. Where one fails to strike the right chord and give just the help required another feels it intuitively.

Cobden says: "There are many well-meaning people in the world who are not so useful as they might be, from not knowing how to go to work"; and, though we may differ from Mrs. Fields in the opinion that "With little children we do know how to go to work," the importance she lays upon the providing of kindergartens and industrial schools as the surest method of elevating them and the generations to come after them, no one can doubt. Those who have, with mistaken kindness, allowed their sympathies to run riot at every tale of woe, will be convinced, by reading this book, of the error of their ways; and those who have begun organized work in this city will be encouraged and helped, not merely from this proof of the success of its workings where it has had longer trial, but from learning, through the story of some of its failures and disappointments, how human nature is the same the world over. (How to Help the Poor. By Mrs. James T. Fields. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 30 cents.)

Waples on Parliamentary Law.

In a compact volume of 275 pages Mr. Waples has presented the principles of parliamentary practice governing deliberative assemblies, with the reasons underlying these principles, and with such illustrations as are necessary to a clear understanding of the doctrines discussed. To the popular mind parliamentary law presents itself as a labyrinth of abstruse, complex, and often apparently contradictory precedents and rulings, without logical connection or scientific arrangement. The author of this work has done much to dispel this illusion, and to demonstrate the really scientific and logical nature of parliamentary procedure, and to simplify it to the common understanding. This he has done chiefly by presenting with every rule its raison d'être, accompanied with such illustrations as more fully explain the rule itself.

Some departures are observable from the classification of previous writers—the most noticeable of which is in the author's analysis of motions. Following the usual classification of principal and subsidiary motions—the former being divided into ordinary and privileged—the author adopts an entirely new classification of subsidiary motions, under the titles of declinatory, amendatory, dilatory, complemental, incidental, and motions relating to voting. These motions, with their uses and abuses, are discussed in detail, with occasional references to the rules and practice of the United States Senate and House of Representatives by way of illustration. Chapter XII., upon the organization and constitution of assemblies, is of especial value in affording full instruction as to the means by which a deliberative assembly, newly called and without rules, may be properly organized and set in motion.

Mr. Waples is already favorably known to the legal profession by his treatise on "Proceedings in Rem"; and we predict that his present work will take rank with such standard treatises as Cushing and Jefferson, and with the later works of Robert and Wilson. In clearness and simplicity he certainly surpasses them all. (A Handbook of Parliamentary Practice. By Rufus Waples, LL.D. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1883.)

A Cyclopedia of Inventions.

"The Great Inventions" is the title of a large volume of 700 pages by Mr. Franc B. Wilkie, a well-known Chicago journalist, which is published for subscription-sale. It is historical, biographical, and philosophic—tracing the influence of inventions upon society, as well as the origin thereof; and presenting interesting sketches of the principal inventors, with accounts of their labors, hardships, and trials. It fills a vacant space in the literature of the day, though the author is mistaken in the inference his preface conveys—that no previous attempt has been made to compile a similar cyclopedia. Early in the present century John Beckmann, Professor of Economy in the University of Göttingen, wrote and published in separate parts a work he called "Collections Towards a History of Inventions," which was translated into English and published in four volumes in London in 1817, under the title of "A History of Inventions and Discoveries." But this work, which is undoubtedly out of print, and probably very rare, in no wise impairs the value and interest of Mr. Wilkie's book; for it is since the publication of the former that the great inventions of the world have been applied in the main to those marvelous uses which make up the sum of progress and comfort which it would have been impossible to realize when Prof. Beckmann wrote.

Mr. Wilkie's idea for a popular volume was certainly a happy one, for there is no subject of greater interest to the American people than that of invention, and we think there is no book which covers the same ground as the one he has written. He goes back to the pre-historic era, and speculates as to the origin of the rude inventions of early times; traces their evolution during the Stone and Iron Ages; recalls as far as possible the "lost arts" of the ancients; pictures the depressing influences of the Dark Ages; and then throws the strong light of the Renaissance upon the gloomy scene. From this point he proceeds with a chronological account of the discoveries and inventions which form the basis of modern civilization—interspersing them with biographical sketches, romantic incidents, and anecdotes, which are calculated to attract the general reader and sustain an interest which might abate in a "plain, unvarnished tale" of mere mechanism. The chapters on gunpowder, from the discovery of which he dates the new birth of invention; on printing; on the mariner's compass; on Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Descartes, Laplace, and other famous inventors; on the telescope and microscope; on alchemy and chemistry; on the manifold experiments and uniform failures in the effort to attain perpetual motion; on hydraulics and hydrostatics; on the spinning-wheel, the loom, wood-working machinery, engraving, agricultural implements, firearms, steam and its appliances, electricity and appliances; and the many other marvelous productions of man's ingenuity and Nature's mystery—appeal with almost equal interest to those who read for enjoyment and those who love science and invention as a study.

It should be added that the book is exceedingly well written; and that Mr. Wilkie has been conscientious and careful in explaining every technical word and phrase he has used. The volume is handsomely printed, in large type, on excellent paper; is illustrated copiously with appropriate engravings, and has a complete index. (The Great Inventions. By F. B. Wilkie, A. M. Chicago and Philadelphia: J. A. Rath & Co.)

Brief Notices.

"Don't" is a useful little book with a capital title, founded on the fact that most of the rules of society are prohibitory in character. Books on etiquet usually say what people must do; this one tells what they mustn't, and holds up to deserved reprobation many of the atrocities and semi-atrocities which are met with in the manners of common life. It is intended especially for young men, but contains hints which may be read with profit by all. (Don't: A Manual of Mistakes and Improprieties More or Less Prevalent in Conduct and Speech. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.)

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have issued a "Handbook of the Earth." The seventy-eight pages of this work contain much suggestive matter, but some of it is set forth with fearful intricacy. For instance, page 17 presents a sentence of 129 words, which is immediately followed by one of ninety-two words. The intimation of the author (page 9) that such sentences need amplification is superfluous. They are too long already. (Handbook of the Earth: Natural Methods in Geography. By Louisa Parsons Hopkins. Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

G. P. Putnam's Sons have issued a very beautiful illustrated handbook of the Northern Pacific Railway, including the towns and cities along the line, with plates showing the wonderful natural scenery through which it passes. Of course tourists in great numbers will now seek the Pacific coast by this route, and this little work will be found invaluable throughout the entire journey. (The Great Northwest: A Guide-Book and Itinerary for the Use of Tourists and Travelers Over the Lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, Etc. By Henry J. Winser. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.)

"Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Seven Stories" are the first two volumes of the new and handsome edition of the works of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell. Readers of the last generation will be glad to see their old favorites in a new dress, and the enterprise of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will doubtless attract the attention of many persons who were born later than the heyday of Ik Marvel's reputation. (1.35 per volume.)

Literary Notes.

Mr. Cross has made little progress with the biography of his dead wife, George Eliot. He has been greatly interrupted by illness.

The Rev. E. Bradley, Rector of Shelton, Rutland, better known as "Cuthbert Bede," author of "Verdant Green," has been presented by Lord Aveland to the vicarage of Lenton, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Matthew Arnold's approaching visit to this country is to be commemorated by Macmillan & Co. in a very pleasing manner—viz: by a new and uniform edition of his prose writings in seven volumes.

The essays on various English women of letters which Miss Thackeray (Mrs. Ritchie) has contributed to the *Cornhill* have been collected in a volume which will be published under the title of "A Book of Sibyls."

Mr. Austin Dobson has selected divers poems from his volumes now out of print, and will republish them as "Old-World Idyls, and Other Verses." The selection will be based upon that which appeared in this country a few years ago.

Dr. Heinrich Schliemann has nearly completed a new illustrated work, which will embody the results of his latest excavations on the site of Troy. Simultaneously with the original English and French translations will be published.

Miss Eleanor Arnold, the daughter of the poet, has shown her filial devotion in the preparation of "The Matthew Arnold Birthday Book." Mr. Arnold, by the way, has written a new preface for an abridged popular edition of his "Literature and Dogma."

The October number of the *Magazine of American History*, to be issued the 1st day of the month, will contain an interesting article from the pen of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, entitled "Something New About Benedict Arnold and His Descendants in England."

Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, have in press a volume by the Hon. George W. Julian, called "Political Recollections, 1840 to 1872." The author is widely known throughout this country, he having been during most of this period named a conspicuous figure in American politics.

Ivan Turgeneff is described as a singularly lovable, fascinating, and courtly person. He was remarkably handsome, a man of imposing stature and commanding presence. He was the most modest of writers, rarely speaking of his own works, but always generous in his appreciation of others.

The new novel by E. P. Roe is entitled "His Sombre Rivals." The scene of the story is laid in the time of the War of the Rebellion. Col. Hasbrouck, of West Point, to whom the author submitted his proofs for criticism, says of his description of the battle of Bull Run: "It is the best and truest description of that battle that I have yet seen, and the accounts of other actions are truthful descriptions of the fighting in the Civil War."

A new edition of Thackeray's complete works, in twenty-six octavo volumes, is in course of preparation by Messrs. Smith & Elder, the original publishers of the author's books. It is certainly to be taken as a good sign that the sale of Thackeray's novels has shown a marked increase within the last few years, and that this new standard edition has been earnestly demanded. It will be included some writings not before collected and a number of additional illustrations.

Walter Scott always said that he took his idea of the Waverly novels from Miss Edgeworth's stories; and a writer of a very interesting notice in the London *Daily News* says: "Turgeneff said to me: 'It is possible—nay, probable—that, if Maria Edgeworth had not written about the poor Irish of the County Longford, and the 'squires and squireens, it would not have occurred to me to give a literary form to my impressions about the corresponding classes in Russia.'"

Mr. William Swinton, formerly war-correspondent of the New York *Times*, and author of several invaluable works concerning the Rebellion, will shortly begin the publication of a weekly magazine exclusively devoted to short stories, of which each number will contain from four to six complete tales. He has already engaged many of the best story-writers on both sides of the water, and there is little doubt that *Swinton's Story-Teller* will meet with the success which anything undertaken by its accomplished editor is pretty sure to deserve.

The London *Athenæum* says of Turgeneff: "Although he lived the best part of his life out of Russia, studied at Berlin, and knew and spoke fluently the languages of Western Europe, he never lost his nationality, and his style is a model of pure, idiomatic, and yet elegant Russian. Some years ago a leading American magazine asked him to contribute an article on Nihilism; but such was his respect for the privilege of creative work that he declined to do so, and offered to write a short story instead. He would not degrade his talents by writing articles."

The Librarian of the Bibliotheca Laurentiana of Florence has made a discovery that he thinks important. He has unearthed a manuscript containing many pen and pencil designs of ornamental and architectural objects, and also an admirably-written text treating of the manner of measuring distant objects, of fortifying towns, preparing artillery, and giving form and proportion to daggers. The finder has little doubt that the author of this work is Benvenuto Cellini, because, besides the nature of the studies, the diction, and the designs, the words "Cell. Flor." are to be read in the book, showing that we have to do with the rough sketch of the unknown work by the great Florentine goldsmith.

Mr. David Douglas' charming "pocket editions" of American authors, it is pleasant to know, have met with great success. The books are made with admirable taste and skill, and reflect only credit upon the Edinburg press, from whence they come. By these cheap editions the writings of Mr. Howells, Mr. James, Mr. Cable, and other of our best writers have become popular all over England. The latest issues of the series give Dr. Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" in two volumes, with the author's latest revisions and notes. The volumes contain, says the London *Academy* in welcoming the work, "perhaps the one collection of modern essays that deserve to rank with those of the former masters of the art."

The *St. James' Gazette* tells us that "A new and somewhat startling and altogether objectionable phenomenon is reported from the Far West. It is credibly reported that in the unromantic Town of Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, a new school of poets has been founded, composed exclusively of young women. In an era when the emancipated woman is allowed to vote at the polling-booths, and is beginning to smoke her brother's cigarets, it is, perhaps, not altogether unnatural that she should also aspire to imitate the voluptuous verse-writing that has hitherto been the monopoly of the other sex. However it may be accounted for, the fact is on record that a certain Miss Ella Wheeler, who aspires to be the Sappho of the West, has written certain 'Poems of Passion,' of which it is sufficient to say that no one who forms an estimate of the writer from her verses would imagine that she is, as her neighbors say, 'personally most respectable.' Perhaps we shall be accused of laboring under the reactionary prejudice of the Old World if we were to remark that it would not be a world-wide calamity if the Sappho of the West were to find in Lake Michigan that effectual remedy for her woes which the Æolian poet found in the Ionian Sea."

Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*: Not long ago we chanced to meet Mr. Howells, who, in our judgment, is the foremost of our American living literary workers, and asked him who, in his judgment, was the ablest writer of short stories in America. Without directly answering that question, Mr. Howells replied that he regarded Sarah O. Jewett as one of the most charming and artistic of our literary workers, and whoever has read her "Deephaven" must have been impressed with the transparent beauty of its style and the subtle charm and atmosphere in which she clothes the most commonplace matters and things. Miss Jewett is a Maine woman and resides in North Berwick. When in Rome, Italy, not long ago, we were conversing with the sculptor Simmons respecting Maine artists in that city, when he called our attention to the fact that Miss Mary Agnes Tincker, whose powerful literary work has attracted so much attention, is a native of Ellsworth, Me., and that Miss Wells, daughter of Judge Wells, formerly of Portland, had just published a work held in high esteem among Roman antiquarians, "The History of Frascati"—the ancient Tusculum. Our attention was also called to the fact that Miss Fletcher, the novelist (daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher), is to be classified as a Maine woman. Miss Fletcher is now writing another novel in London. She is held by the American colony in Rome to be capable even of better work than the already excellent work that she has accomplished. Miss Blanche Willis Howard, of Bangor, did a brilliant thing when she wrote "One Summer." There is no doubt that in the matter of authorship she made a mistake when she expatriated herself. She has done nothing since her residence abroad that is equal to the book which was so wholly American, so wholly unique, and so wholly worthy of the reputation which it achieved for its author. The list of Maine women who are well-known authors includes that charming writer for little women (

AGRICULTURE.

Some Statistics Showing How Rapidly Cattle Increase in Number.

Facts and Figures in Relation to the Breeding and Care of Swine.

A Heroic but Successful Remedy for Bloat in a Valuable Cow.

Sorghum Culture—About Cutting Corn-Fodder—Notes and News.

LIVE STOCK.

How Cattle Increase.

Some time ago THE TRIBUNE prepared an item showing the rate at which cattle increase under the ordinary conditions to which they are subjected on the plains. This item has been so widely copied by the press and has been commented upon so often as to lead to the supposition that few had taken pains to make such calculations for themselves, and that many have no really accurate idea of the numbers which the offspring of a herd will reach in the course of ten or twenty years. Below are presented statements showing the increase of a herd of 100 cows for periods of ten, fifteen, and twenty years respectively:

Estimating that 80 per cent of a herd of cows will have young which will reach maturity, 100 2-year-old heifers and their offspring will produce as below:

IN TEN YEARS.

1st year	100 cows drop	40 heifers	40 bulls
Second year	100 cows drop	40 heifers	40 bulls
3d year	140 cows drop	56 heifers	56 bulls
4th year	180 cows drop	72 heifers	72 bulls
5th year	236 cows drop	94 heifers	94 bulls
6th year	308 cows drop	123 heifers	123 bulls
7th year	402 cows drop	160 heifers	160 bulls
8th year	525 cows drop	210 heifers	210 bulls
9th year	674 cows drop	274 heifers	274 bulls
10th year	866 cows drop	336 heifers	336 bulls

Totals for ten years.....1,427 heifers 1,427 bulls

Leaving out each year all cows 12 years old, the herd will produce the following numbers in the

THIRD FIVE YEARS.

11th year	1,129 cows drop	450 heifers	450 bulls
12th year	1,447 cows drop	578 heifers	578 bulls
13th year	1,841 cows drop	736 heifers	736 bulls
14th year	2,347 cows drop	938 heifers	938 bulls
15th year	2,989 cows drop	1,195 heifers	1,195 bulls

Total for fifteen years.....3,809 heifers 3,809 bulls

On the above conditions the herd will produce in the

FOURTH FIVE YEARS.

16th year	3,805 cows drop	1,522 heifers	1,522 bulls
17th year	4,799 cows drop	1,916 heifers	1,916 bulls
18th year	6,043 cows drop	2,419 heifers	2,419 bulls
19th year	7,605 cows drop	3,042 heifers	3,042 bulls
20th year	9,575 cows drop	3,830 heifers	3,830 bulls

Total for twenty years.....12,739 heifers 12,739 bulls

The above may be considered a very fair result, and one which would pay very well for the interest of the capital invested in the original 100 cows, and for the cost of keeping them and their offspring, even in the States where such cost will average not less than $25 per year. But it will readily be seen that the results may be materially increased by adopting what is called the cumulative plan, which is being followed by cattle-owners on the plains. Under this system, if the bulls born of a herd of 1,000 cows and their female offspring be sold at 3 years old at an average of $30 each on the ranch, deducting $2 per head per year from that for maintenance, and the net proceeds be invested in breeding cows at an average cost of $40 each delivered on the ranch, the results for ten years would be as shown in the subjoined statement, estimating that the average annual increase which would come to maturity would be equal to 60 per cent of the number of breeding cows in the herd. This is at least 20 per cent below figures which it has been found safe to calculate upon.

	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Value.	Pays for cows.
First year	1,000	300	300	$ 7,200	$ 180
Second year	1,300	300	300	7,200	180
Third year	1,300	300	300	9,360	234
Fourth year	1,400	480	480	11,520	288
Fifth year	2,170	651	651	15,624	390
Sixth year	2,842	842	842	20,376	509
Seventh year	3,715	1,114	1,114	22,280	557
Eighth year	4,863	1,456	1,456	21,840	546
Ninth year	6,354	1,907	1,907	19,070	447
Tenth year	8,321	2,496	2,496	12,480	312
Totals for 10 years	9,943	9,943		$146,950	$3,673

In the above period there would be added to the herd 5,540 heifers by births and 3,673 cows by purchase, making, with the original 1,000 cows a breeding herd of 10,213. At the end of the ten years there would be in the herd, in addition to the 10,213 bearing cows, 1,907 yearling heifers and 2,496 heifer calves, making a grand total of 16,616 females. In the above estimate the selling price of 1,114 bulls dropped in the seventh year has been placed at $20 each; that of 1,456 born in the eighth year at $15; that of 1,907 calves of the ninth year at $10, and that of 2,496 calves of the tenth year at $5 each. These are prices which will, beyond a doubt, be obtained even at the worst stage of the market at any time in the future. Practical stockmen will truly say that the above estimate is considerably below the results obtained in the business of cattle, growing on the plains. They would have been safe figures, even for cattle raising as it was in the early and recklessly wasteful times of that industry. Under the somewhat more systematic and business-like methods now coming into service, there is no doubt that much better results than those shown will be obtained.

The Cost of Properly Managing Breeding Swine.

It is a very generally admitted fact that the average farmer is quite content, as a rule, to accept the general results of his farming operations without inquiring closely into details of the cost of those operations. Yet it is quite evident that an accurate knowledge of the cost of each detail of farm work would be of great assistance to the farmer. For this reason the remarks made by Mr. Phil M. Springer, at a meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association, in Chicago, will have great interest and value. Speaking of the cost of buildings, machinery, labor, and food required for the proper management of a drove of say twenty-two breeding swine, he remarked that it seems scarcely necessary to enter into the details of arrangement of an establishment of a herd of twenty sows and two boars. The cost of the buildings is perhaps a matter of greater importance. It was with a view of learning something of the expense of rearing improved pigs that the present line of inquiry was commenced. So much depends on the price of lumber and the labor of construction in a given locality that it seems hardly possible to determine the cost of such buildings. It would, perhaps, be not less than $400, and even $700 may be expended upon it to advantage. With the former sum, however, it may be sufficiently well built and be so conveniently arranged as to satisfy the owner that his money is well spent. A steam boiler for cooking feed and a windmill for drawing water, or a small steam engine for that purpose and for shelling corn, grinding feed, and cutting hay to mix with the mill-feed during the winter will add greatly to the outfit in the saving of labor.

"Another element of uncertainty in our estimates is the price of labor. This will vary greatly, so that here as in the cost of buildings and fixtures each one must estimate for himself. When we come to the cost of feeding and the gain to be expected from food consumed we have more definit and satisfactory data. For convenience in calculating, Indian corn may be taken as the standard of value in feed—costing 50 cents per bushel, and allowing one bushel of corn to ten pounds of pork. To keep them in good living condition for one year would require, in addition to pasture, 500 bushels of corn, or an average of twenty-two and one-third bushels to each animal. The average cost for a year would be $11.30, or $250 for the herd. No allowance has been made for extra feed for sows with suckling pigs. This is in the calculation of cost of losing the pigs, which may be fairly approximated thus: A litter of ten pigs 1 day old will weigh from twenty-five to thirty pounds. If properly fed they may be made to gain 130 pounds in one month, or an average of twelve pounds each. By the end of the second month they should gain 150 pounds additional, or fifteen pounds each—their total gain being 270 pounds. This, with their weight at 1 day old would be 295 to 300 pounds, or an average of about thirty pounds each at 2 months old. Up to this time their supply has been to a large extent drawn from the dams.

"Prof. Niles, when experimenting in pig-feeding, divided the time into five periods. For the first period, when the pigs were the youngest, it took 3.8 pounds of meal for one pound of growth; in the second period, 4.05 pounds; third, 4.22 pounds; fourth, 5.34 pounds; and fifth, 5.96 pounds. From this it appears that when the pigs were youngest one bushel made 14.73 pounds of growth; second, 13.82 pounds; third, 13.27 pounds; fourth, 10.68 pounds; fifth, 9.53 pounds, showing that the older the pigs grew the more feed it took to make a pound of meat. It may be safely counted, therefore, that ten pigs have gained eleven pounds in growth to each bushel of corn, or its equivalent, or the 270 pounds have required twenty-four and one-half bushels of corn, valued at $12.25, or $1.22 each, until 2 months old, when most of them will be sold for breeding purposes. We fine the cost of feeding the sow one year is $11.36. To this should be added $12.25 for feeding the pigs until 2 months old, making $23.61 as cost of feed for the litter, or $2.36 each at weaning time. One may determine the worth of his ten acres or ground used as a pasture, and count the interest as well as first cost of stock, all the outlay in hired help and attending to stock. Then one-twentieth of this footing should be added to the estimate of expenses of feed to ascertain the cost of each litter. The chances are that he will find his pigs have cost him just about what they are worth for feeding as stock hogs; and further, that unless he advertises judiciously through the papers reaching farmers and stockmen, he will have his pigs left on his hands to fatten for the market. To be sure, they will be good feeders and find ready sale at the stock-yards, yet improved pigs, such as have been here considered, if properly advertised will sell at an advance of from 50 to 100 per cent above the cost of production, and give to the breeder a much larger profit than could be realized by their sale as porkers."

Victoria Swine and Their Claims for Recognition.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The originators of the recently-introduced Victoria hogs hope to have their new variety recognized by the fair authorities as a distinct breed. They claim to have bred them a sufficient length of time and to have shown them in sufficient numbers at the Illinois State Fairs and the American Fat-Stock Shows to entitle them to such recognition. Elated with their success in drawing public attention to their stock, they seem more than ever settled in the conviction that in these Victorias they really have a good thing and a lasting source of profit—that their fortune is made, and the ready sale of all the pigs they can raise is fully assured. That the originators of these Victorias have a feeling of this kind is shown by their avowal of a determination to discontinue exhibiting unless their new breed shall be hereafter classed by itself in the premium list as a distinct breed instead of, as at present, with the Chester-Whites. Breeders of Chester-Whites are equally desirous that the present class be divided; but with them there is better reason for such a wish. Theirs has long been recognized as a distinct breed of hogs, and as such they should have in the lists a class by themselves. To require them to compete with the Victorias for class premiums is either to say that the Chester-Whites are not or that the Victorias are an established breed. It is too late to deny this of the former, and the men who breed and exhibit them have, therefore, good reason for insisting upon a separate class for their hogs.

The present classification is an injustice to the Chester-Whites. On the other hand, it is urgent that the Victorias should not yet be given a class to themselves as a distinct and well-established breed—that their proper classification for the present is with crossbreeds. Only seven years ago a Berkshire boar was used as a cross, and now the results of that cross are claimed to make a pure-bred race of hogs. They will doubtless deserve that honorable position in the future, but men of the ripest experience in the breeding of the stock—those who have the most carefully the laws of heredity—will with one accord second the suggestion that these aspirants "abide in Jericho" for a time.

In justice to the best interests of all concerned in raising swine, the beginner in swine-breeding should be advised not to rely too strongly for fixity of character in any stock said to have been only recently produced from the union of two or more distinct breeds. At the same time, those who are engaged in improving and disseminating the present recognized pure breeds should be encouraged in their praiseworthy work by the fair authorities in giving them such a classification as will relieve each breed from competing with outside classes, except in sweepstakes open to all.

On the other hand, there should be no disparagement of the intentions of the originators of the Victorias. They deserve credit for their enterprise and perseverance; but they know that the day they finally quit the show-ring with their favorits that day their most valuable advertising ceases, and, as a result, the demand for their stock will likewise greatly diminish, if it does not come to an end. If they are the men to carry to a triumphant end the experiment they have undertaken they will reconsider their determination, and will continue to exhibit whenever an opportunity is offered, thereby increasing their sales and enlisting other parties in the breeding of their Victorias. Observing in this way they must eventually succeed in having at fairs a sufficient number of Victoria herds to make competition among themselves. At the present time any premiums offered for Victorias would give almost a walkaway for the originators.

PHIL THRIFTON.

Heroic Treatment for Bloat in a Cow.

Mr. A. F. Denny, of Kansas City, Mo., is the owner of a valuable Jersey cow which, in May last, had a violent attack of bloat. The animal had been grazing during the day on white clover and blue grass, and in the evening was turned for about thirty minutes into an orchard heavily set in red clover. When the time came for milking, the cow showed signs of being in much distress, and in a few minutes began to choke. At a suggestion from a bystander, Mr. Denny's son mounted a horse and ran the cow around a ten-acre lot for fifteen or twenty minutes until it was clearly apparent that this sort of treatment was sorely punishing the animal, instead of giving the much-needed relief. Mr. Denny then took a small-bladed knife and inserted it in the left flank, just below the hip and behind the last rib. The gas escaped freely for a few minutes, giving speedy relief to her sufferings, when the grass filled the hole. He repeated the treatment, making new incisions each time, but with similar results. Goose-quills were inserted in the orifices, but the grass filled these up and prevented the escape of the gas. Finally, when the cow seemed to be on the point of choking to death, the owner made an incision large enough to permit the introduction of his hand, and proceeded to take nearly a bushel of grass from the animal's stomach. Immediate and permanent relief was the result. A surgeon was then sent for, who skillfully sewed up the wound and prescribed the following treatment: To prevent vermin from infesting the sore it was duly washed with diluted carbolic acid and dressed with a preparation of tar and tallow cooked together. The cow was kept covered with a blanket to prevent the flies from annoying her, and fed sparingly on an exclusive diet of bran mashes. This was kept up until the latter part of August, when she had so far recovered as to be turned out to pasture in the daytime, but was tied up at night. The animal is now well and thriving finely.

The treatment, while in this case effective enough, is certainly not the best that may be adopted, as it involves long and careful nursing and watching after the cure is made, with even then more or less risk of losing a valuable animal. It may occur to some that a little care used to prevent bloat would be easier and more profitable for the owner, and possibly a little pleasanter for the cow.

The Kansas City Fat-Stock Show.

Edward Haven, Secretary of the Kansas City Fat-Stock Show Association, has been in Chicago attending the State Fair. He is highly pleased with the prospects for the coming show of the association he represents, as he may well be, since he has already received application for space for the exhibition of eighty cattle. There is reason for believing that Kansas City's first fat-stock show will be a most creditable affair. Those who have it in charge are quite confident that their show will equal that of Chicago in 1880, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not. Kansas City is situated in the heart of a section of the country where stock feeding has been carried to a high degree of perfection, and its railroad connections make it easy for stockmen from any part of the country to reach the place.

It is quite evident that at Kansas City the black, hornless Scotch cattle are to first meet their rivals in the show-ring for fully mastured animals. There they will meet the Herefords, which have shown more uneasiness over the advent of the blacks than has been shown by the Short-Horns, and the fight between the two breeds will doubtless be sharp. Messrs. Geary Bros. of Bil-Bro Stock Farm, Canada, inform THE TRIBUNE that they will have at the Kansas City Fat-Stock Show a polled bullock of 2,000 pounds and a 2-year-old heifer weighing 1,800 pounds; both very fine animals. Other black cattle of great weight and fine quality will be shown. The Short-Horns will, of course, be out in force.

A National Congress of Stockmen.

Several months ago THE TRIBUNE urged that a congress of stockmen should be called for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted to protect the interests of American stock-owners. In these days the principle that in union there is strength is more clearly understood and acted upon than ever before, and coöperation in great interests and in small is the rule rather than the exception. For the protection and promotion of the welfare of those who eat meat, butter, or cheese, or drink milk, and that includes nearly every man, woman, or child in America, stock-owners have been trying to secure from Congress a law which will protect the cattle of this country from exposure to fatal contagious diseases. But Congress has treated their appeals with contempt, although the matter is one in which every person who eats bread, butter, or cheese, or uses milk, is concerned. Stockmen have come to the conclusion that if they would succeed they must combine their forces and act in concert for one common purpose. For this reason it is likely that the call recently issued by the United States Commissioner of Agriculture—who has shown a most commendable disposition to foster the great agricultural interests of this country—for a convention of stock-owners will be generally heeded. There is no good reason why each and every live-stock association in the land should not recognize the importance of this convention, and at an early day select delegates to attend.

Chicago Horse-Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse-market during the last week:

Description.	Age.	Hands	Pounds	Price.
Bay driver	6	15¼	1,000	$ 175
Bay driver	9	15	900	90
Bay driver	8	15½	1,000	115
Sorrel driver	8	16	1,000	100
Brown driver	6	15¾	1,050	225
Draft team	6	15¾	2,700	375
Draft team	5	16	2,800	400
Draft team	6	15¾	2,500	380
Gray horse	6	15½	1,200	125
Gray horse	6	15¼	1,300	165
Brown horse	7	16	1,300	125
Sorrel horse	6	16	1,150	130
Brown horse	6	15½	1,100	135
Four streeters, per head				120
Farm team				175
Four pigs				240

Items About Live Stock.

A National convention of swine-breeders will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, Nov. 14, when matters of general interest and importance will be considered.

The Kansas State Fair was the most successful one ever held within the limits of that State. The showing of live stock was highly creditable to the breeders of that State and to those who went to Topeka from other States.

Copious rains have recently fallen over a large area in Texas, and owners of stock are rejoicing. Their stock can fall back to the hills and uplands and utilize the grass that has for the last few months been too remote from water to be grazed upon.

Messrs. Geary Bros., London, Ont., will have on exhibition at their sale of polled cattle, which is to be held in Kansas City Nov. 9, a very fine polled Aberdeen-Angus bullock weighing over 2,200 pounds, and a 3-year-old heifer over 1,900 pounds in weight.

A combination sale of registered Jersey cattle will be held at the fair-grounds in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 4, by the Rev. A. J. Fish, of Van Wert, O.; R. C. R. Dye, Troy, O., and J. E. Hamilton, Covington, Ky. In the very elaborate catalog issued appear the names of a number of excellent animals formerly in the herd of Messrs. Lyman & Giddings, Downer's Grove, Ill. The animals offered by the Rev. A. J. Fish are of superior breeding and of rare merit as butter-producers.

At the sale of red polled cattle in Chicago last week Gen. L. F. Ross, of Iowa City, Ia., bought the heifers Tansy, 2,570, for $330; Thrift, 2,573, for $400; and Tiny, 1,895, for $210; and at private sale the bull Prospero, 732, for $250. Fourteen head were the get of the latter. They were sold for $4,080, an average of $291.45. Two bulls were sold for $350 and $210 respectively. Messrs. Geidard and Busk withdrew the remainder of the herd from sale. Their prices obtained were, less than the cattle cost in England.

The Illinois Swine-Breeders' Association, at its annual session in Chicago Sept. 25, chose delegates to represent the association at the next coming meeting of the National Swine-Breeders' Association, to be held in Chicago during the week of the Fat-Stock Show, Nov. 14 to 22. Col. Charles F. Milts, Chairman, appointed as delegates to represent the association: Phil M. Springer, Secretary of the American Berkshire Association; G. W. Stoner, a breeder of Jersey Reds; Joseph E. Miller, breeder of small Yorkshires; J. W. Neely, breeder of Essex; Charles Kirkeward, breeder of Chester Whites; Hudson, Poland-Chinas; John Wentworth, Suffolks; and Dr. G. M. Emerick, Victorias, all recognized as the leading men in the swine-breeding interest.

The *Texas Live-Stock Journal* of Sept. 23 says that "The condition of live stock in Texas today and the winter prospects are good. For two months the only want unsupplied was rain, and in the main that has been supplied with a liberal hand. The Pan-Handle did not feel the drouth, neither did the extreme western ranges nor the extreme southwestern counties. In Northeast Texas the dry spell was only slightly felt, in Central Texas no damage was done, but in the south and southwest, including the coast counties, the dry weather was very severe, and if protracted would have caused serious losses. We have reason to rejoice in an abundance of rain falling first where it was most needed, and afterwards throughout the entire State. It may be in some localities that the rains have been lighter than in others, but the State as a whole is well supplied with water, and is almost flooded in the south, where a good soaking was necessary to give the grass a good start. Past experience has shown that in Texas dry summers are generally followed by mild winters, and severe winters are generally preceded by rainy summers, and, further, no two seasons follow alike. In view, therefore, of past events it is only fair to presume that we shall have a moderately mild winter, and such a one can be passed without difficulty."

HUSBANDRY.

Wintering Bees.

The difficulty of taking a colony of bees safely through a long and severe winter is well known. Not infrequently experienced beekeepers come out in the spring with their bees in bad condition as the result of improper handling during a long and rigorous winter. A gentleman who has had many years of experience in handling bees and who has been highly successful in taking his colonies through the winters of Eastern New York furnishes the following as his methods of wintering bees. He says:

I put up my colonies on Langstroth frames, with a two-inch closely fitting chaff-division board in each side of the hive. I use "Hill's Device" (so called) over the frames, but the space above can be made by using thin pieces of pine deal just as effectually, though not as handily. I cover the frames with a burlap mat or porous blanket of any material, and then fill the upper story with forest leaves or chaff pressed loosely down.

I do not advise a chaff cushion, for it is apt to be made too compact, and I want all moisture to be carried off through the covering material, without involving any loss of heat, and I find that forest leaves accomplish this better than anything else I have used.

I bore one and one-half inch hole in each end of the cover, and find this amply sufficient for the purpose of ventilation.

The entrance I contract to about six inches for the strongest, and to about half this proportion to strength. My aim is to keep the queen laying as long as I can stimulate her by daily feeding of a small quantity of diluted honey or sugar syrup, so as to have as many young bees as I possibly can rear in the hive, they being better able to stand the long confinement which an unusually severe winter and delayed spring will entail.

My preference is a double-walled hive, with a dead air space one inch thick between the walls, as such a hive, I imagine, will better protect its little occupants from cold winds and sudden changes; still I have found my bees to winter well in single-walled hives when protected by the chaff-division boards. The stores should all be capped when the bees are finely packed, and if any of the frames of comb contain a considerable amount of pollen in the outer sides of the hive, they may be used early in the winter, and be ready for use again in the ensuing spring.

Sorghum Culture.

Scientific investigations made by Mr. F. L. Steward, a chemist of Philadelphia, discloses the fact that of the different varieties of sorghum grown in the United States all are equally well adapted for the production of sugar. A prolific cause of the many failures made in the attempt to manufacture sugar from sorghum-cane is found in the defective processes employed in clarifying and defecating the juice. As the juice of sorghum differs materially from that of the sugar-cane grown in the tropics, it is evident that to successfully separate the impurities and to secure the crystallization of the sugar a different process must be employed.

Another difficulty in the handling of sorghum juice is its tendency to rapid decomposition after the cane has been cut. This greatly diminishes the percentage of crystallizable sugar. The method adopted by Prof. Steward, and which he uses with great success, is as follows: First, in getting the juice he uses the common roller-mill, after which he strains the liquid through a seine made of coarse cloth to clarify it. The evaporation is effected as rapidly as possible in an ordinary flat evaporating pan, with the boiling point at 108 degrees C. The final condensation of the syrup is done in a separate pan with the boiling point at 113 to 114 degrees. It is then transferred immediately into the troughs, where the sirup congeals into a mass of crystalline granules. For the separation of the molasses the mush is well mixed with one-tenth of its volume or clear sirup of 30 degrees B.; by this addition the uncrystallizable sugar is partially liquified, which causes it to separate from the crystallized sugar.

In the culture of sorghum experienced persons have concluded that stripping the cane of its leaves or blades is entirely unnecessary; it is claimed that their presence makes no difference in the amount of juice obtained.

Nomenclature of Fruits.

At the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society held in Philadelphia the important and practical question of the naming of fruits was pretty thoroughly discussed. A committee was appointed to prepare a report on the subject. In his address to the committee, President Wilder offered some very sensible suggestions. Among other things he said that such names as "Generals," "Colonels," "Presidents," "Monarchs," "Kings," etc., are by far too common, and that such nonsensical terms as "Nonsuch," "Hog-Pens," "Big Bobs," or "Stump the World" should be abandoned, together with all long, unpronounceable, irrelevant, high-flown, and bombastic names. He was of the opinion that there are few cases where a single word will not make a better name for a fruit than two or more. He recommended and urged the adoption of a system of nomenclature which should be pure and plain in its diction, as well as pertinent and proper in its application.

The society has taken a step in the right direction in this matter, and fruit-growers who have themselves been guiltiest in applying outlandish names to new varieties will be the first to welcome and indorse an immediate reform.

How to Cut Fodder.

In cutting corn for fodder the intelligent farmer will only "top it"—that is, cut no lower than the ear. There are so many reasons why this is the best method that it seems strange that any other plan should be followed. Below the ear the stalks are so coarse and heavy that they are unfit for food, even when steamed and cut. Above the ear they are fine and heavily bladed, and when fed from the rack cattle or horses will eat all, leaving scarcely any waste or litter. Another point is the convenience of handling. The bundles of tops are easily bound when cut, and can also be easily loaded on wagons to be hauled to the barns or sheds. Fodder cut in this way and stored in sheds, or even stacked out of doors, is far better for food, besides being in such convenient shape for handling, than when cut with ears and all close to the ground. Then the work of gathering the corn in the field is made much pleasanter and easier. The ears are more readily seen and gathered than in fields which have not been topped. In topping the corn all of the stalk which is fit for food is obtained. That which is left standing is far more valuable plowed under as a fertilizer than it could be as fodder. A crop of corn taken off in the old way, cut to the ground, damages the land not less than $3 an acre every time this is done. Those who try topping corn for fodder, even for one year, will hardly care to go back to the old way. Taking off the tops does not interfere with the ripening of the ears, and it can be done so early that the rich green blades will cure thoroughly, making a food as nutritious and as palatable for stock as the best sun-cured hay.

Odds and Ends.

New oats are not a good diet for horses, and should be fed sparingly.

The cranberry business of the State of Wisconsin is estimated to be worth a million and a half of dollars.

James Nipe, a Wisconsin beekeeper, says that so far this season his bees have stored over 10,000 pounds of honey.

Dairying in Minnesota is increasing, the number of creameries in the State having doubled during the last year.

In figuring up the cost of keeping poultry, the value of the droppings for fertilizing purposes is an item which should not be overlooked.

Beekeeping is an occupation in which profit and pleasure are happily combined. It is well calculated to strengthen and develop the mind.

Buckwheat, which has been injured by the frost, should be plowed under; its effects on next year's crops will, in all probability, pay for the loss sustained this year.

The Jay Gould in the cheese business in Canada is a Mr. Mortherson, of Lancaster, Ont., who controls sixty-four cheese factories, capable of turning out 25,000 boxes per month.

Poultry-breeders claim that Buff Cochins are among the very best breeds for the farm, although they will do well in close quarters. They cross well with other breeds and are excellent winter layers.

At this season of the year meadow lands should not be pastured closely. Farmers sometimes through carelessness make this mistake, which they do not fully realize until the hay crop of the next year has been harvested.

Diarrhea is not uncommon among poultry, and is often caused by badly ventilating their quarters, and by their drinking foul or stagnant water. Cleanly quarters and pure water with a diet of rice or whole wheat will in most cases effect a cure.

A mixture of hard soap and kerosene, a half pound of each to three gallons of water, has been found by Prof. Goff, of the New York Experimental Station, to be most effective in exterminating that pest, the cabbage-worm. The remedy is simple.

The Cape Cod cranberry crop will this year be a partial failure. One farm which last year produced 4,000 barrels of excellent berries will this year put less than 200 barrels into market. The cause of the failure is attributed to the vine and fruit worms.

Hens cannot be expected to lay in winter unless they are warmly and comfortably housed and have a full supply of feed. Their quarters should also be kept dry as well as warm; dampness produces croup, which is a great scourge when once started in the flock.

Farmers do well to as far as possible manufacture their own fertilising material. All the refuse straw, leaves, weeds, bones, barn-yard manure, and other waste should be carefully saved and utilized in giving back to the soil its original strength and richness.

Hop-picking in the great hop-raising districts of Central New York is now well-nigh completed. From the latest reports it is learned that the crop is an excellent one, and that the earlier varieties have been harvested without any material damage from either insects or frost.

Farmers should remember in buying fruit-trees to avoid getting those which are forked; that is, having two main branches forking from the trunk. Unless bound together when young by intertwining twigs, as they become larger they will, when loaded with fruit, split apart and soon become worthless.

The use of flour of sulphur in the early part of the season will help greatly to prevent mildew on the grapevines. It is also recommended that in the fall, after the leaves have fallen off, they should be gathered up and burned. The burning of the leaves, it is claimed, is the preventive, while the sulphur is the cure.

EAGER FOR BLOOD.

Masked Men Attempt to Lynch a Prisoner, but Are Baffled by a Fearless Sheriff.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A sensational attempt at lynching was made here last night at about 3 o'clock, when from fifty to seventy-five masked men approached the county jail, situated on Seventh street. One of the number approached the front door of Sheriff Cackley's residence and knocked. Sheriff Cackley was at the door in an instant, as he had been forewarned that the lynching raid would be made, and he heard the leader of the mob demanding admittance to the jail. Cackley asked what they wanted, and the masked leader answered that they were after the body of Warner, the man who murdered Jake Mandery last Saturday night. Sheriff Cackley peremptorily refused either the body of the prisoner Warner or the keys of the jails. The Sheriff reasoned with the crowd, and talked in a loud voice, as the heavy door was between him and the mob.

The mob, upon discovering that Sheriff Cackley had no intention of submitting, retired to the court-house yard for consultation, and in a few moments returned to the door of the jailer's residence and once more demanded admittance. Upon the Sheriff's refusing, the mob attacked the door and battered it furiously with crowbars and sledge-hammers, without effect, until one of the timid ones of the crowd yelled out: "Boys, daylight will catch us before we get through. Let's go away." The Sheriff told them that it would be many hours before they even got through the outside and three inside iron doors, and his remarks seemed to discourage the crowd from further assault upon the door. The spokesman declared that they would have Mosey Warner hung up if they had to organize a force of 200 men and tear down the jail. Upon delivering this threat the crowd dispersed. The Sheriff stepped out in a few moments and fired off several shots in the air in hopes of calling the police.

He took the murderer Warner what was up, but Warner manifested the most heartless indifference, and coolly said: "I don't give a d—n. Give me a pistol and I can chase the whole crowd away and lick three at a time."

The mob left a sledgehammer and seven masks behind. The other prisoners in the jail were scared to death almost. Fearful lest another attempt should be made to-night, Warner was today removed to Vanderburg County. Vincennes' citizens are much humiliated at the discovery that mob-law exists in our midst, and last night's proceedings created the profoundest sensation and alarm today.

ST. LOUIS POLICE.

The Grand Jury Make the Startling Charge that a Ring Exists in That Department in the Interest of Gamblers and Lottery-Dealers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Intense excitement prevails here over the result of the investigation by the grand jury into local police matters which was made public to-night. The report of the jury summarized is as follows: "Specific charges made by prominent citizens left us no alternative but as far as possible to investigate certain alleged official irregularities. The result of this investigation may be briefly stated as follows: A well-organized 'ring', undoubtedly exists in this city in the interest of professional gamblers and lottery-dealers who are ready and willing to pay large sums of money to secure immunity from police interference and who to this end have been aided by notorious individuals whose audacity is equaled only by their ability so far to keep themselves and their employers, with few exceptions, beyond the reach of indictment. Blank resignations have been demanded. Some were given, and, at least one, if not more, has been made use of. Prominent officials have been directly and indirectly approached and threatened, and the Chief of Police, Col. Campbell, has been especially marked for removal solely because he has proven himself to be most efficient, fearless, incorruptible, and determined to honestly discharge the duties of his office.

"We cannot, of course, reveal the sworn evidence given before us in the grand-jury room, where legal technicalities oftentimes prevent the guilty from being punished, but we, and his Excellency, the Governor, has the power, and we, therefore, under the circumstances, assume he will see it to be his duty to immediately order an investigation, when all we herein assert can be substantiated, and in this way, if in no other, the guilty parties can be punished."

The indictments found by the jury contain two for bribery and perjury against Warren F. McChesney, who has for for years played the most mysterious rôle in municipal affairs. He is ostensibly a contractor and has an office in the building corner of Sixth and Market streets, but public suspicion has held him in higher regard as an official corrupter than a contractor. McChesney has long been suspected of being a partner of R. G. Pate in the keno business, and though avowing his innocence of any hand in police matters, he has always displayed remarkable power in prophesying police changes.

THE COURT RECORD.

Missouri's Suit Against the United States.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—When the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union, in 1821, the United States Government agreed to pay 5 per cent on all the Government land sold within the State. This amount has never been paid, and it is now estimated that the United States Government owes the State of Missouri between $500,000 and $600,000 on this account. The Hon. John D. Heard, the agent of the State, has been looking into the matter at Washington, and the result is that suit has been brought in the United States Supreme Court, and will come up for hearing at the October term. The amount claimed to be due is to be paid from the Government to the State. Among the eminent attorneys who will represent the State in the prosecution of the claim before the Supreme Court of the United States are Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Senator McDonald, of Indiana; Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Col. Shellabarger, of Washington, D. C. Illinois and other States have similar suits pending, which will all be decided at once. If Missouri wins her treasury will be about $500,000 ahead.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,700—August Meninger vs. Marshall B. Sanford and John Throwbridge. Bill to set aside judgment. Doyle, Morris & Pierson, solrs.

18,701—L. M. Bates et al. vs. Reuben T. Hurd and Frank Clark. Debt, $2,500; damages, $2,300. L. S. Hodges, atty.

18,702—Bank of Montreal vs. John L. Peck and Henry Bannister Jr. Asst. $25,000. Lyman & Jackson, attys.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,101—Julius Erickson et al. vs. Steamer Sheboygan. Libel, $200. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

38,525—In petition of the Village of Hyde Park to condemn land for opening and extending an alley in Assessor's division of Block 7, of Cleaverville. S. W. Green, atty.

38,526—Sabina Cole vs. Albert Bengtson and wife. Appeal.

38,527—Asst., $4,000. Suppressed for service.

38,528—Anthony Zucca et al. vs. John D. Brissolara. Asst., $1,000. L. F. Ferris, atty.

38,529—Barbara Hawkins vs. F. Wilkison and A. M. Wilkison. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $300 on Lot 35, Block 1 in C. H. Harrison's addition to Chicago.

38,530—Ida Kellner vs. Alexander Fram. Case, $5,000. B. M. Shafner, atty.

38,531—Peter Foster et al. vs. R. L. Perrare. Asst., $607.42. C. J. Ward, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—6,993, Bekman vs. Higgins; jury fail to agree and discharged.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—38,371, Wiggins vs. Laughton; by stip. ivr. to file amd. copy of acct. sued on.—6,126, Connerton vs. Richardson; by agmt. all defenses to come in under pl. of gen. issue.

Judgments—38,251, Marshall Field et al. vs. Charles S. Stevenson, Judgt. for $603.15.—Judgt. Jacob Shaffer et al. vs. Wm. Young, Alexander Mcl. Young, Ransom W. Dunham, and Philander Pickering; ver. for pltf., $1,377; mo. n. t. by pltf.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—6,874, Strong vs. Shaefer; dis. w. c.—6,456, Fayer vs. Weaver; mo. to approve bill ex. denied; appl.

Judgments—38,232, Walter Potter et al. vs. Charles H. Ward; judgt. on stip. for Isaac Greenfelder. Rudolph Rosenthal, and John Felling, garns. for $125.40; satisfied.

JUDGE JAMESON—Orders—793, Rosenheim vs. Lindauer; ord. of ref. set aside, ivr. to amd. inst. and ref. to Stephen Orvell; jury; defts.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—Whipple vs. Whipple; deft.—Sat. Davis vs. Davis; deft.—6,307, Hannon vs. Meinrath; Master's rep. confd.—38, Wilson vs. Wilson; deft.—134, Torrence vs. Sheedy; ivr. to all defts. to amd. ans.—460, Green vs. Green; set for call.

Divorces Issued—72, Charles Barnett vs. Hattie F. Barnett, decree of divorce on ground of desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

46,067—Sarah Ward vs. Peter Ward, Michael, Martin, Mary A., and Catherine Ward. Bill to remove cloud.

46,068—Harriet D. Barbour vs. Joseph Zuckermann, H. W. Robinson and F. W. Coombs, attorneys.

46,069—T. Tait vs. Charles and Martina Whittingham. Appeal.

46,070—Bill. Suppressed for service.

46,071—Bill. Suppressed for service.

46,072—George W. Pomeroy et al. vs. Matthew Schier. Appeal.

46,073—M. Cole vs. Charles H. Nix. Appeal.

46,074—William W. Gilmore vs. William

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
391 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A RED IRISH SETTER DOG, ON or about Sept. 19. Liberal reward for its return to 90 Cassell-st.

LOST—ABOUT 11 A. M. ON THURSday, one $500 silver certificate, and one $80 note, the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with Payne Teller National Bank of America.

LOST—A CHILD'S SILVER WATCH; name inside; reward given if returned to 445 North Clark-st.

LOST—AT THE FAIR-GROUNDS YESterday, a pocket memorandum-book containing papers and clergyman's railroad tickets, valuable only to the owner. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving with the cashier of The Tribune.

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ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN a general and retail mercantile business in a growing town in one of the best sections of Illinois, on the line of a new railroad, can buy a house and stock that will invoice $4,000 to $5,000; a splendid opening for a good business; party offering to sell wants no agents in other business. For particulars address Box 78 Little York, Ill.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN WITH capital ($250) may meet with opportunity to make money rapidly by calling at Room 21 Exchange building from 10 a. m. or from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Monday, Sept. 30. References exchanged.

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FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—I have excellent locations for manufacturing purposes and such property for sale very cheap for cash or part. Railroad facilities unsurpassed. Also bargains in business and residence lots. D. L. TAYLOR, Room 13, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block, first floor.

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He can tell any one who can equal him in telling the past, present, and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs whose advice is invaluable. He tells consulter's name in full, and is the only person who can do so. Warring asks no questions and uses no cards of any description in his profession.
Satisfaction given or no pay.
Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1.

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BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

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BRICK HOUSE—34 feet wide, situated north of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av.; a first-class house; parlor, reception-hall, library, family room, and dining-room on parlor floor; billiard-room, laundry, cellar, and furnace-room in basement; five fine chambers on second floor; four chambers and one school-room in mansard story; large brick barn; lot 34x176 feet to alley; $36,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house, 26 feet wide; fine dining-room on parlor floor; burglar-alarm, passenger elevator, and gas lighted by electricity; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine octagon stone-front in the best possible order; over $7,000 was expended on the house during the past year in improvements and decorations; fine dining-room on parlor floor; gas lighted by electricity; 25 feet wide.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house with 25 foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
GROVELAND PARK-AV.—New brick and stone-front houses (to be completed) near Thirty-second-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 30 to 50 feet can be had with each house.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Near Twenty-ninth-st., stone-front house; dining-room on parlor floor.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Near Twenty-first-st., house and 40 foot lot and brick barn.
FINE MODERN HOUSE—One of the newest and best on the South Side; $75,000.

FOR SALE — $3,500 — THIRTY-THIRDst., near lake, 2-story frame, lot 25x120; choice location.
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Fourteen
Choice West side Lots fronting on
LINCOLN-ST. and WINCHESTER-AV.,
between Harrison and Polk-sts.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1883,
at 3 o'clock p. m.,
on the ground.

These lots are exceptionally desirable, both in location and accessibility, and are surrounded by first-class improvements.

TERMS VERY EASY.

Only ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

TITLE PERFECT.

ABSTRACT FURNISHED.

For plats and further information apply to
LAYTON, THAYER & CO.,
Real-Estate Auctioneers,
182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—WEST MADISON-ST.
40 feet, partly improved; rents $2,500; price $32,000; sure to be worth $40,000.
20x100, very desirable locality, improved, $12,500.
24x120, choice locality, good store, $12,500.
40x125, nothing choicer on the street, $30,000.
24x138, very choice locality, improved, $9,600.
20x125, 3-story stone-front, rents $1,200; $12,000.
22x125, opposite Post-Office, very choice.
H. A. OSBORN, 138 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
150 feet on South Halsted-st. near Madison; a corner.
120 feet on West Washington-boulevard, corner Green.
125 feet on South Green-st. near Madison.
Several fine pieces on West Madison-st., vacant and improved.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., SOUTHeast corner York-st., 100x143. We are open to offers for this fine, corner, either as a whole or in 25-foot lots.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — THAT BEAUTIFUL brown-stone front house 717 Adams-st.; no prettier or better built on West Side, only $9,000.
486 Adams-st., octagon stone-front, lot 25x125, brick barn; immediate possession; a bargain.
H. A. OSBORN, 138 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—386 SOUTH OAKLEY-AV., 2-story and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms; modern conveniences; lot 25x125; occupied by owner, and is all in nice order; $4,000.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—412 TO 423 LEAVITT-ST. Everybody come and see them today.
The parlor floor is beautiful.
The walls are frescoed.
The ceilings are hand-painted.
Price $4,000. Terms to suit.
CAMPBELL BROS., 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—$9,000—FIFTY FEET, IMproved, on Green-st., near Madison. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—30X120 FEET NORTHWEST corner of Canal and Forquer-sts.; a rare bargain; must be sold. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—51.7X200, WEST MONROEst., near Leavitt, south front, alley on two sides; cheap.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—173, 210, AND 212 SOUTH Peoria-st.—3 good houses on reasonable terms. Call for a card to look them over.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE SITE, CORner Sherman and Harrison-sts., 100x75.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON NORTHav., near Cragin and Garfield; will retail readily; a bargain. Also 160 acres one mile north; a sacrifice and easy terms. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 5.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above Lake, and 9 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $10 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 71 Otis Block, No. 125 La Salle-st.,
or W. TEGGAS, 27 Forest-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE — AT SOUTH PARK, northwest corner Jefferson-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., 300.2x150; a fine business corner; entrance to Jackson Park.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—18 ACRES IN JEFFERSON, on Belmont-av., near the new manufacturing district.
JOHN D. PARKER,
156 Washington-st., Room 33.
In from 10 to 1:30 o'clock.

FOR SALE — KENWOOD — THAT beautifully located corner lot, Forty-ninth-st. and Greenwood-av., 264x28 feet, water, gas, sewer, etc.; nicely wooded; an elegantly improved neighborhood.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A BEAUtiful house of 12 rooms, 100 feet of ground, high and dry, overlooking the lake; make me an offer; must be sold at some price.
ISAAC DRAKE,
153 Monroe-st., Room 13.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—3-STORY dwelling, lot 60x160, east front, on Maple-st., south of Davis, within 3 minutes' walk of station; price $5,000; very easy terms.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH OR ON long time—102x150 at Irving Park; a fine corner diagonally opposite the church; only six miles out on C. & N.-W. R. R.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—PRAIRIEav., southwest corner Forty-seventh-st; 150x161 feet to 20-foot alley; Prairie-av. is 100 feet wide; both streets macadamized; Forty-seventh-st. is the finest cross st-eet in Hyde Park; this is one of the finest residence sites in that locality; fine trees, water and sewers already in and paid for; extensive improvements now in progress at State and Forty-seventh-sts.; price low and terms reasonable. Call on S. LEONARD BOYCE, 32 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW; BARGAIN; Seminary-av., near Fullerton-av., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, east front, arranged in two flats; rental, $432; price, $3,350.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WHILE at La Grange looking for a home, see that nice property just north of the stone church; cut this out. Address O 95, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—LOTS ON Melrose-st., near Evanston-av., 50x116 feet each, south front, at $5 per foot; fair terms.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—35, 40, 75, or more feet (corner); south of Sixty-third-st, east front, on finest avenue; price put way down to close out. MEADOWCROFT BROS., Bankers, 84 La Salle-st., or Mick & Son, Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st, Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale.
O. J. STOUGH, owner, 202 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT FROM OCT. 1, two new houses, very cheap. Inquire of W. H. BRYAN, at Post-Office Ravenswood, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 320 acres in Pottawattamie County, Ia., within 2 miles of a good market and railroad station; land is of very best quality, well watered by running stream; orchard, grove of timber, meadows, and buildings, fences, etc., are all of extra good quality; owner sells because he is out of health, and if sold soon will take $40 per acre. Call and address real estate and loan office.
J. W. SQUIRE & CO.,
Council Bluffs, Ia.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a farm conveniently near Chicago you may find at one office a choice list to select from. Please call. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st. Room 46.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence on Michigan-av., between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth-sts., or Prairie-av. between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts., worth from $30,000 to $75,000. Apply to MACOMB WELL & CO., 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WANTED—WEST SIDE IMPROVED property. We are having inquiry daily for houses and lots worth from $4,000 to $10,000; owners wishing to realize will please give us their description and lowest price.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT (8 or 10 rooms) in genteel neighborhood on North Side or in Lake View costing from $5,000 to $8,000. Describe fully and state lowest terms for cash. Address O 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A PIECE of central property from $30,000 to $50,000 that is either rented under long ground lease or can be rented at once for 10 years or more to good tenant.
A. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIanos and organs, including
DECKER BROS. PIANOS,
KNABE PIANOS,
MATHUSHEK PIANOS,
SIMPSON PIANOS,
STORY & CAMP PIANOS,
ESTEY ORGANS,
STORY & CAMP ORGANS,
At lowest prices, for cash or on time. Pianos and organs rented and six months' rentals applied on purchase.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.
(Entrance 192.)

A LARGE STOCK
of rich embroidered Piano
Covers at
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

C. J. WHITNEY
Is the General Wholesale Agent for the
CHICKERING,
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PIANOS,
And manufacturer of the famous
WHITNEY PIANOS AND ORGANS.
1,000 instruments for sale or rent on Monthly Payments. One year's rent allowed if purchased.
For catalogues and terms apply to
C. J. WHITNEY,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANOS Are conceded to be equal to the finest pianos made in this country or Europe. Unlimited warrantee given. Buy from first hands and save 25 per cent dealers' profit. Warerooms 160 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS pianos, upright, grands, and squares. Please call, examine, and get prices at warerooms, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. A. SCHAAF & CO.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—PRICES LOWer and terms easier than any house in city. Please give us a call at warerooms, 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts., Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

LITTLE GIANT STECK UPRIGHT piano; the smallest and most powerful 7½-octave in existence. 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

NEW 7-STOP ORGANS, $85. NICHOLson Organ Factory, 43 and 45 Crosby-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
TUNED AND REPAIRED
BY SKILLFUL WORKMEN.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

TWO
REMARKABLE UPRIGHT PIANOS,
JUST RECEIVED,
ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
178 STATE-ST.
NEAR MADISON.
NOTHING LIKE THESE INSTRUMENTS EVER SEEN IN THE CITY BEFORE.
LEAVE YOUR MONEY
AT HOME
FOR THE TEMPTATION TO BUY WILL BE OVERPOWERING.

TO RENT—AT REASONABLE PRICES, PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

WE WILL OFFER MONDAY, SEPT. 24, and until sold the following second-hand
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
50 PIANOS
At $40, $50, $75, and $100. $5 per month.
PIANOS
At $125, $150, $150, and $175. $10 per month.
40 ORGANS
At $20, $25, $30, and $50. $5 per month.
MELODEONS
At $10, $15, and $20. $5 per month.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.,
Manufacturers of
PIANO STOOLS.
We make a better stool for the money than any manufacturer in the United States (5 new styles just out). Send for illustrated catalogue and price-list.

WE OFFER SECOND-HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for Hazeltons, at great bargains, some of which are as good as new; also new instruments at low prices for cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Company, CHURCH & LEE, Managers, 200 Wabash-av.

W. W. KIMBALL & CO.,
ORGAN MANUFACTURERS,
Excelling all others in
BEAUTY, VOLUME, and POWER OF TONE.
{ BEST MADE. CATALOGUES Mailed Free.
FACTORY,
Corner Rockwell and Twenty-sixth-sts.
WAREROOMS,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

WM. R. PROSSER, 315 STATE-ST.—Prosser upright pianos, also second-hand instruments in great variety, for rent and for sale. Prices never so low. Instruments tuned and repaired. Established 1856.

$145 BUYS BEAUTIFUL TONED UPright piano, little used. 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

200 UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIOUS Eastern makes for sale, very low, on monthly installments. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Pianos rented, tuned, and repaired at factory prices.
ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.,
160 State-st.

$225 BUYS AN ELEGANT FIRSTclass cabinet grand upright piano, slightly used; cash or payments. 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — A HEALTHY YOUNG talking parrot, used to being petted; uses no bad languages. Call at 213 State-st., Room 5, between hours of 1 and 4 p. m. Price with cage, $30.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE TO BE moved. 578 Park-av. Apply to A. FORREST, 1162 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—
CALUMET-AV., near Twenty-fifth-st., corner 3-story and basement stone-front; 14 rooms in nice order.
WABASH-AV., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story and basement brick; 10 rooms and attic; in nice order.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st. Room 16.

TO RENT—NO. 1923 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement octagon stone front, 12 rooms; very desirable; $75. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOME HOUSE, 23 rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. 3401 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM DWELLING, 2424 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, 2553 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; newly painted and papered. Inquire Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FURnished houses in vicinity of Twentieth-st.; to private families only.
MATSON HILL,
115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1912 WABASH-AV., HOUSE; has 16 nice, large rooms, with all conveniences; rent $100 per month. Apply to SAM'L GREGSTON, Windsor European Hotel, Tribune Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—MODEL HOUSES ON WEST Congress-st., between Marshfield-av. and Paulina-st., just finished; three stories and high cellar; south front; 9 rooms; besides laundry and bathroom. These houses are thoroughly well built and well finished, with the best plumbing and sewerage, every precaution being taken to insure the best sanitary condition. They are unusually compact, conveniently arranged, and economical to heat and to furnish. Tastefully papered throughout, with woodwork finished the natural color. Possession can be given immediately. Will be rented for three or five years to first-class tenants only. Rental $30 per month.
BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st., Room 56.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—
WARREN-AV., 2-story brick, $25.
CYPRESS-ST., 2-story brick, $25.
OGDEN-AV., 8-room brick, $40.
IRVING-PLACE, 10-room brick, $35.
WINTHROP-PLACE, house at $25.
NORTH ROBEY-ST., near Wicker Park, $30.
NORTH CURTIS-ST., near Lake, 7 rooms, $25.
All in good order.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st. Room 16.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES—
916 to 920 West Adams-st., 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements.
336 and 338 West Monroe-st., 2 fine buildings, 3 flats each 10 rooms.
352 and 354 West Randolph-st., 2 new buildings, 3 flats each.
341 and 343 West Harrison-st., 2 elegant buildings, 3 flats, 7 and 6 rooms each.
435 West Harrison-st., 3 flats 6 rooms each; and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 576 FULTON-ST., near Paulina; 7 rooms, 4 closets, and pantry, all on one floor; a cheerful, pleasant, cheap tenement for small family of adults. Apply to H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st., take elevator.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEment 10-room house with large yard in rear, 153 Centre-av. Apply to owner, 152 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—945 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-story and basement stone, swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floors; all modern improvements; gas-fixtures, furnace, etc.; possession given immediately. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—441 CARROLL-AV.—TWO-story and basement stone-front, furnace and gas-fixtures, low to right parties. Apply to R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 181 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON West Side, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; possession given at once. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY STONEfront houses. Parlor floor elegantly frescoed and ceilings hand-painted. Call and see them today, 412 to 422 Leavitt-st., corner Polk.
CAMPBELL BROS., 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT — STONE-FRONT HOUSE with all modern improvements; cheap to good tenant. 269 Wilcox-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE.
NORTH CLARK-ST.—Near Webster-av., 5-room basement flat in nice order; $18.
WEBSTER-AV.—Near Lincoln Park, 10-room house newly fitted up; $40.
ORCHARD-ST.—Near Garfield-av., 5-room basement and middle flats; $20 and $25.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—A LONG LIST OF NEW houses, new flats, and cottages; will be pleased to show you. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 887 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—336 HURON-ST., CORNER of Rush, a desirable House for small family. Possession given about Nov. 15. Location in best part of North Side. Apply to SIDNEY SHEPARD & CO., 95 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 229 ONTARIO-st. Apply to J. A. B. WALDO, No. 240 Erie-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, CLOSETS, and pantry to nice parties without children; location unexceptionable, near station; $8 per month. Reference. Address Box 177, South Evanston, Ill.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—UNTIL MAY next or longer, No. 1848 Barry-av., Lake View. A desirable place near Lincoln Park, one block from street cars, and the lake. Everything in good repair; large lot with barn. Possession given in two or three weeks. Apply to J. ENERT, Tribune counting-room.

TO RENT—AT IRVING PARK, ILL., C. & N. W. R. R.; fare 8 cents—House, 8 rooms and closets, with barn and large yard; two blocks from depot; rent $20 per month; possession at any time. Address O. O. WILD, 120 State-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., Room 22, 170 La Salle-st.: Cottage and brick basement, 6024 Michigan-av., Englewood; rent $30 per month.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., Room 22, 170 La Salle-st., large frame house; all modern improvements; furnace and gas fixtures; two blocks from Normal Station. Rent $40 per month.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—8-ROOM house, near depot; good yard. S. DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF 8 rooms each, finished in natural woods, gas-fixtures, steam-heat, all conveniences, including separate store, coal, and laundry rooms, in the new apartment buildings, Irving and Belleville, on Division-st., near Lake Shore drive. Prices very reasonable. Apply to A. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—CORNER ERIE AND STATEsts., seven-room flat; all rooms have outside light, are well papered and furnished with gas-fixtures. Rent $55.75 per month, including water-tax and services of janitor. Apply to trustee, Room 45, 115 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3 BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM flats near Division-st. WM. C. DOW, No. 10 Tribune Building, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS 7 ROOMS, 407 TO 417 North Clark, with bath-tub, hot and cold water; $27 to $35. H. TIFFT, Room 21, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST first-story apartments in a most respectable location on the North Side, with separate office in basement; very desirable for a physician or modiste. Address E. H. F., Room 3, 86 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND apartments (6 and 7 rooms respectively) in the new apartment-house No. 751 North Wells-st., at its intersection with Clark, opposite Lincoln Park.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
94 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM FLAT, 398 Garfield-av., well lighted, bath-room, laundry, gas-fixtures, etc.; low rent to good tenant.

TO RENT—THE FINE AND LIBERal-appointed first-story flat in the new apartment-house No. 394 Huron-st., first door east of Dearbor

THE LONG ROLL.

A Complete List of the Government Pensioners in Cook County,

Prepared by Col. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions of the United States.

Recognition of the Services of the Nation's Defenders in Her Hour of Need.

An Ample Refutation of the Frequently Reiterated Charge that Republics Are Ungrateful.

Name of the Beneficiary, Cause for Which the Pension Is Granted, with the Amount of Same.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The following is the list of pensioners of Cook County, prepared by Colonel Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, in accordance with a resolution of Congress:

Name of pensioner.	Disability.	Monthly rate.
Hawkes, Charles F	Chest	$4.00
Ellis, Henry	Foot	2.00
Shirling, Balthasar	Leg	4.00
Miller, Elizabeth	Widow, 1812	8.00
Kennedy, Michael C	Leg	3.00
Sandman, Joseph	Hand	3.00
Joslyn, Andrew J	Head	4.00
Button, Lucien	Both legs	4.00
Ward, Lewis S	Thigh	4.00
Prins, Frederick L	Thigh	4.00
Pettibone, Huidah	Widow, 1812	8.00
Thomas, Mary P	Navy	8.00
Dann, Addie F	Widow	10.00
Hager, Frederick	Bronchitis	2.00
Brown, Caroline C	Mother	8.00
Deval, Anna	Mother	8.00
Kelsey, Martha S	Widow, 1812	8.00
Burns, Thomas	Leg	8.00
Cahill, Dennis	Eyes	6.00
Jobier, August	Abdomen	6.00
Bushnell, Franklin	Eye	18.00
Weinreich, Charles	Axillary	2.00
Wattles, Perry A	Arm	8.00
Wadhams, Ruey	Mother	8.00
Kinney, Catherine K	Widow	8.00
Tay, Sally	Widow, 1812	8.00
Phelps, Burton L	Arm	24.00
Murphy, Jane	Mother	8.00
Huff, Martin	Neck, shoulder	8.00
Fahlbusch, Daniel W	Head	4.00
Fitzsimmons, Charles	Arm and hand	12.00
Favero, Alfred	Right forearm	2.00
Hanson, John P	Rau'm, heart-dis	18.00
Howland, William H	Abdominal viscera	4.00
Hannas, Wm	Left hand	4.00
Hennings, Wm	Paralysis of r. arm	10.00
Heaton, Wm. M	Head and forearm	10.00
Bloss, Wm. W	Fever	8.00
Bayne, Wm. H	Fever	8.00
Barney, Wm. H	Injury to abdomen	8.00
Beatty, Thos. M	Back	2.00
Burr, Wm. H	Left arm	4.00
Bunn, Wm. S	Left shoulder	2.00
Burdick, Wm. P	Chills	12.00
Dickinson, Nathan S	Knee	2.00
Bates, Wm	Forearm	4.00
Bluthart, Theo. J	Left shoulder	4.00
Bishop, Thos. W	Abdomen	8.00
Burke, Thos.	Elbow	2.00
Brockway, Reed B	Finger	2.00
Brandon, Robt	Abdomen	4.00
Bosshardt, Rudolph	Left leg	2.00
Bodsworth, Absalom D	Lungs	4.00
Earle, Chas. W	Leg	4.00
Elliott, Charles F	Face	12.00
Evans, Hiram L	Scurvy	4.00
Edwards, Sylvester	Left side	8.00
Keith, Nelson B	Arm	4.00
Kaetzel, Louis	Leg	4.00
Kenny, John	Thigh	2.00
Kelley, Jas	Foot	2.00
McDonald, James	Abdomen	8.00
Methoen, James F	Arm	2.50
McLaurhlin, John	Hand	2.00
McCarty, John	Legs	4.00
Morse, Joel	Forearm	4.00
McNally, John	Left leg	4.00
Metzler, Jacob	Mouth	8.00
Miller, Henry	Abdomen	4.00
Spencer, Jas	30 yrs naval serv	8.00
Peacock, George W	Arm	24.00
Nichol, John W	Debility	8.00
Murray, Patrick	Abdomen	8.00
Schoereck, Charles S	Abdomen	20.00
Schulck, Charles	Thigh	2.00
Schueiter, Charles	Diarrhea	4.00
Shedecker, George M	Leg	2.00
Simpson, George	Lungs	4.00
Savage, George W	Thighs	8.00
Ross, Roswell, jr	Abdomen	2.00
Burke, Peter	Left elbow and hip	24.00
Holmes, Milton D	Nates	2.00
Hencut, Michael	Left leg	2.00
Heeney, Nicholas W	Leg	2.00
Higgins, Peter	Viscera	4.00
Hugard, Richard	Leg and arm	4.00
Hunt, Silas W	Left thigh	2.00
Hanrahan, William	Lungs	24.00
Davis, Mary T	Diarrhea	16.00
Ladd, Andrew	Left forearm	4.00
Lilly, Franklin B	Left hand	6.00
Levalley, Charles T	Right foot	6.00
Ladue, David	Finger	2.00
Lucas, Elisha S	Eye	8.00
Lehmann, Ernst	Left arm	8.00
Lund, Frederick A	Right leg	4.00
Leslie, Mary W	Face	8.00
Ligat, George W	Diarrhea	4.00
Lyon, George Collins	Left leg	6.00
Landau, James A	Poisoning	15.00
Loderbarber, Jacob	Heart-disease	4.00
Lenzacher, Jacob	Rheumatism	2.00
Lachner, John	Tumor left leg	8.00
Largen, Martin	Head	2.00
Lemail, Henry J. F	Both thighs	4.00
Saxly, James	Hand	1.00
Schnattman, John	Foot	8.00
Skeer, John D	Viscera	17.00
Smack, John	Back	2.00
St. John, John M	Hip	2.00
Valliant, David	Thigh	2.00
Woodcock, Jas	Lungs	25.00
Wagenfuns, August	Left arm	14.00
Briggs, Alvah W	Left foot	8.00
Boyer, Alex. W	Back and hips	8.00
Bornman, Abram	Hand	4.00
Batt, John	Forearm	4.00
Ryan, James	Leg	2.00
Watson, James	Asthma	4.00
Wiseley, Jas	Lungs	4.00
Keily, Edward	Shoulders	17.00
Korn, Gustav	Heart disease	1.00
King, Gustavus	Side	8.00
Koon, Henry	Hip	2.00
Larsen, Soen	Foot and legs	8.00
Chaddock, William R	Back	15.00
Colter, William	Deafness	4.00
Cobb, Rufus	Injury to abdomen	4.00
Carroll, Robert S	Viscera	6.00
Connell, William	Left Shoulder	7.00
Carroll, William	Leg	6.00
Farrar, Edward P	Paralysis	12.00
Robinson, George	Rheumatism	12.00
Wallace, Martin	Shoulder	50.00
Weichart, Oscar	Head	8.00
Walsh, Patrick	Left arm	2.00
Winter, Jacob	Thumb	2.00
Walker, Robert	Paralysis	25.00
Wilson, Robert	Arm	4.00
Craven, Arnie W	Bladder	8.00
Chapin, Charles H	Shoulder	10.00
Curtis, Charles T	Leg	4.00
Carpenter, Cyrus B	Diarrhea	2.00
Cotter, David	Knee	2.00
Curran, Daniel	Eyes	4.00
Chase, Edwin D	Eyes	6.00
Collins, Erasmus B	Poisoning	12.00
Cleveland, Franklin A	Neuralgia	12.00
Cusick, Francis	Pleura	8.00
Closson, Henry C	Asthma	4.00
Murray, Edward D	Abdomen	1.00
Mann, Edwin P	Thigh	8.00
Callahan, John	Left forearm	4.00
Calvin, John H	Leg	2.00
Casey, James	Abdomen	4.00
Curran, James	Lungs	4.00
Cole, James H	Abdomen	4.00
Cosgrove, James F	Abdomen	15.00
Conrey, Henry N	Forearm	8.00
Smith, Bernard	Head	4.00
Mullins, John	Injuries	24.00
Meiler, John	Shoulder	8.00
McGlavin, Nicholas J	Arms	8.00
Van Schoick, William F	Paralysis	2.00
Upson, George	Shoulder	50.00
Foley, John	Foot	8.00
Farrell, John	Leg and foot	2.00
Ford, John M	Epilepsy	4.00
Flemior, James	Thigh	18.00
Fitzpatrick, James	Leg	6.00
Fotsom, Horatio Q	Left side	8.00
Fritsch, Henry G	Wounds	8.00
Flook, Henry R	Leg	15.00
Faulkner, James F	Hip	12.00
Koerpenn, William	Head	6.00
Kirchen, William	Diarrhea	4.00
Kerby, Walter	Diarrhea	4.00
Markus, Frederick	Lungs	12.00
Hinton, Julius	Finger	2.00
Hetge, J. Bernard	Leg	2.00
Harries, John L	Abdomen	4.00
Hennig, Patrick	Thigh	2.00
Festad, Owen	Leg	4.00
Fanning, Michael	Left eye	10.00
Frank, Mayer A	Thigh	4.00
Fearon, Levi D	Abdomen	20.00
Firubaber, Frederick	Left hand	2.00
Feese, Frederick	Asthma	2.00
Farrell, Frank H	Left ankle	2.00
Karl, Charles	Forearm	2.00
Kleist, Aurelia	Hand	5.00
Jones, Richard	Lungs	8.00
Johnston, Robert S	Ankle	6.00
Jonnson, Jas	Diarrhea	8.00
Jones, James	Diarrhea	4.00
Johnson, John	Abdomen	8.00
Joues, Edward	Ear	6.00
Jordan, Dudley	Leg	6.00
Jacobi, Arthur	Abdomen	2.00
	Knee	4.00
		7.00

Name of pensioner.	Disability.	Monthly rate.
Cann, John	Arm	$24.00
Modock, Augustin F	Arm	6.00
Miller, Admiral N	Thigh	4.00
Mosley, Charles L	Arm	24.00
Maguire, Charles	Abdomen	2.00
Ma.selow, Charles	Wound body	12.00
Matthews, Charles	Thigh	8.00
Marion, Charles	Arm	24.00
McMahon, Cornelius	Rheumatism	4.00
Smith, Bartholomew T	Jaw	2.00
Sayles, Albert W	Arm	2.00
Sheldon, Arthur A	Arm	12.00
Mowes, Daniel	Leg	24.00
Sweet, George H	Shoulder	2.00
McLochian, Edward	Arm	18.00
Mancher, Edward	Leg	18.00
Bigelow, Charles B	Eyes	12.00
Belluf, Charles	Chest	2.00
Burrows, Charles S	Hand	2.00
Blake, Charles Y	Neck	24.00
Barnes, Charles T	Hips	18.00
Bradshaw, Francis M	Shoulder	4.00
Bushfiend, Frederick D	Arm	18.00
Busse, Fritz	Hand	17.00
Bender, George A	Fractured leg	8.00
Barry, George W	Shoulder	10.00
Bishop, George W	Injury to knee	4.00
Burno, Japhet N	Knee	4.00
Bahler, Daniel	Thigh	4.00
Bird, David R	Spleen	4.00
Winney, Walter	Chest	4.00
Vanderpool, Jacob	Hand	2.00
Vanhorn, Robert E	Scapula	6.00
Vocks, William	Diarrhea	8.00
Wheeler, Charles	Arm	3.75
Wardrum, Charles A	Elbow	24.00
Weltzy, Christian	Arm	18.00
Wright, Crafts J	Diarrhea	6.00
Winslow, Clark A	Fracture left leg	30.00
Wilberg, Daniel	Hip	4.00
Watson, Edward	Thigh	4.00
Willis, Thomas	Foot	2.00
Winholtz, William B	Body	2.00
Wilder, William H	Thigh	2.00
Raymond, Henry G	Hand	6.00
Peterson, Samuel C	Arm	8.00
Ricksecker, Charles	Abdomen	4.00
Rowe, Abram	Thigh	20.00
Reiman, Adolph	Arm	10.00
Rolf, Andia	Side	6.00
Reiyea, Alonzo	Shoulder	2.00
Ramsdell, Alonzo	Leg	18.00
Quinn, Patrick	Wrist	18.00
Quaiz, Franz	Epilepsy	31.00
Porter, Washington	Arm	6.00
Pigott, William	Wrist and back	9.00
Pare, William	Thorax	3.00
Pigrott, Thomas	Hand	4.00
Carpenter, Charles W	Arm	18.00
Carter, Abiel H	Injury to head	10.00
Chappell, Augustus S	Thigh	6.00
Sperland, Henry	Lungs	8.00
Bond, Enos	Knee	2.00
Bartlett, Elias S	Eye	5.00
Dudley, Elijah P	Chest	12.00
Saramore, Jacob	Side	4.00
Sanders, Harlan K	Hip	18.00
Sturtevant, Henry	Thigh	4.00
Schmidt, Henry	Shoulder	72.00
Schneider, Henry	Leg	2.00
Butenbagen, John	Finger	2.00
Brosnahn, John	Head	2.00
Burns, John H	Hand	4.00
Braunders, John T	Leg	12.00
Brown, Joseph	Shoulder	4.00
Baumeister, Joseph	Abdomen	4.00
Boyd, Arnold	Thigh	4.00
Bennett, Benjamin	Hip	4.00
Farrell, James	Blindness	12.00
Dreghorn, Frederick	Hand	10.00
French, John	Hip	4.00
Kratzenberge, Wilhelm	Leg	6.00
Deardorf, David F	Larynx	17.00
Dutcher, George N	Side	4.00
Donohue, James	Leg	4.00
Dish, George	Leg	3.00
Davis, Charles W	Leg	35.00
Mink, Frederick	Hand	7.00
Dempsey, John	Head	8.00
Kourtz, Henry	Shoulder	10.00
Ford, Eugene H	Abdomen	4.00
Featherstonehaugh, J. B	Heel	2.00
Fox, John G	Arm	2.00
Day, Charles G	Face	15.00
Davis, Taylor R	Abdomen	2.00
Drom, James E	Leg	4.00
Doyle, James	Paralysis	6.00
Hodges, Orin W	Arm	6.00
Hubel, Peter	Arm	24.00
Hand, Peter	Shoulder	12.00
Hooper, Pembroke S	Abdomen	4.00
Hambrook, Richard T	Shoulder	15.00
Harris, Samuel	Shoulder	17.00
Harp, Samuel	Neck	4.00
Homuth, William F	Thigh	4.00
Haslam, William H	Shoulder	4.00
Hamilton, William W	Eye	12.00
Lloyd, Elisha E	Scurvy	6.00
Lloyd, Elias S	Face	6.00
Lindenberg, Ernest F	Arm	24.00
Lyman, Edgar W	Arm	4.00
Litno, Israel	Fingers	4.00
Lewis, James R	Abdomen	4.00
Lockwood, James P	Abdomen	4.00
Lohrman, John H	Abdomen	4.00
Loomis, John H	Abdomen	4.00
Ludes, John A	Arm	4.00
Lindner, Joan	Abdomen	4.00
Landcaster, John	Hand	6.00
Lauf, Joseph	Foot	18.00
Lorber, Joseph	Chest	4.00
Smith, Henry V	Abdomen	4.00
Strong, Henry	Forearm	2.00
Freeman, Daniel B	Leg	4.00
Famberz, Christopher	Shoulder	15.00
Folsom, Charles A	Lungs	10.00
Fix, Charles	Leg	10.00
Foster, Charles E	Thorax	4.00
Frederick, Augustus	Shoulder	4.00
Farr, Andrew	Arm	4.00
Sorman, A. Jay	Hand	6.00
Emerson, William	Abdomen	24.00
Irons, Fernando D	Hand	8.00
Immer, Frank	Foot	10.00
Isbell, Edgar	Hand	7.00
Carpenter, Albert F	Hip	4.00
Conger, Albert M	Leg	4.00
Christian, Andrew J	Hand	4.00
Abrainerd, Wilson B	Ankle	18.00
Boomer, William H	Abdomen	8.00
Burke, William	Leg	10.00
Bennett, William	Abdomen	7.00
Bolton, William	Leg	10.00
Brinnwell, William	Hips	8.00
Boy, Alfred E	Arm	6.00
Robbins, Walter R	Shoulder	10.00
Roberts, William Wm	Thigh	24.00
Rankin, William	Shoulder	8.00
Riley, Thomas	Hands	6.00
Rees, Thomas G	Side	4.00
Rogers, Richard	Blindness	72.00
Reynolds, Peter	Bronchitis	10.00
Randall, Oscar T	Neck	6.00
Rawling, Nicholas V. D	Head	4.00
Ritter, Nicholas	Thigh	12.00
Knoth, Adam	Hip	6.00
Jewett, Thomas E	Paralysis	14.00
Johnson, Searl	Hand	6.00
Kapp, Christian	Shoulder	2.00
Dibbie, Charles A	Leg	18.00
Dorcey, Edson W	Rheumatism	18.00
Knoph, August	Arm	8.00
Davis, John W	Arm	18.00
Federer, Gottlieb	Thighs	2.00
Kernberger, Adolph	Shoulder	2.00
Fitch, Gilbert M	Arm	4.00
Biggar, James H	Thigh	4.00
Solomon, Levi G	Eye	4.00
Fletcher, Levi	Eye	18.00
Schoenmaker, John	Head	16.00
Stephens, John	Leg	18.00
Steele, John	Leg	6.00
Brockway, James W	Leg	20.00
Beach, James A	Leg	18.00
Bower, Jacob	Varicose veins	18.00
Beerman, John	Head	2.00
Butenbagen, John	Finger	2.00
Brosnahn, John	Head	4

Name of pensioner.	Disability.	Monthly rate.
Marshall, John	Abdomen	$8.00
Warner, Seth, alias Jas. Carr	Thigh	4.00
Fraser, William H	Face	4.00
Buck, Frederick P	Side	2.00
Martin, Lyman M	Leg	6.00
James, Thomas T	Eyes	8.00
McCartney, James	Back	6.00
Kimberly, James S	Diarrhœa	4.00
Hofman, Samuel B	Diarrhœa	4.00
Lawson, Charles	Leg	2.00
Bagnole, William H	Diarrhœa	6.00
Clarke, Charles L	Thigh	4.00
Gil, Francis	Finger	3.00
Cooke, George F	Arm	5.00
Grantzynn, William S	Leg	8.00
Hannan, Charles H	Thigh	6.00
Northrup, Charles	Leg	25.00
Hutchinson, Stephen G	Paralysis	20.00
Burbon, James	Finger	2.00
Dirksen, Harvey A	Arm	18.00
Scott, James D	Side	4.00
Pemfield, James B	Leg	4.00
Beers, James	Arm	4.00
Eggleston, Jesse	Arm	8.00
Fay, Charles M	Thigh	2.00
Woodruff, Francis M	Diarrhœa	12.00
Sims, George R	Hand	10.00
Shattuck, Ira H	Lungs	12.00
Kimball, Joseph W	Head	4.00
Murphy, John	Head	4.00
Caufield, John H	Foot	5.00
Moore, James J	Shoulder	2.00
Williamson, Edward	Abdomen	6.00
Herman, Edward	Abdomen	6.00
Fever, Thomas	Diarrhœa	6.00
Fever, William	Arm	3.00
Haverly, Christopher	Side	2.00
Weidner, Sarah	Widow	8.00
Underwood, Steven D	Rheumatism	24.00
Lyman, George L	Arm	2.00
Howe, William B	Hand	18.00
Brenaker, David	Wrist	8.00
Smith, Oliver N	Rheumatism	4.00
Ford, Charles W	Back	50.00
Kaya, Thomas	Shoulder	3.00
McDonald, Geofree W	Thigh	7.00
Barton, Emma C	Widow	19.00
Calvin, Huldah M	Widow	8.00
Fay, Lucinda C	Widow	8.00
Hutchinson, Hanna	Widow 1812	8.00
Reed, Samuel	Father	8.00
Tyler, Rosina	Widow	8.00
Smith, Sarah M	Widow	8.00
Tennison, Elizabeth	Widow	8.00
Hall, Ann Eliza	Widow, 1812	8.00
Murry, Mary, first	Widow	8.00
Murry, Mary, second	Widow	8.00
Barnes, Dustarus	Shoulder	2.00
Wells, Hannah	Hand	18.00
Cook, John H	Leg	6.00
Peak, Sarah	Mother	8.00
Bass, William	Wrist	3.00
Le, Mary	Widow	12.00
Sequenchuck, Amelia S	Widow	20.00
Bradford, Joseph	Paralysis	15.00
Wesley, Brandt	Diarrhœa	2.00
Cool, Keyes P	Survivor, 1812	8.00
Lee, Mary E	Widow	12.00
Lee, Amanda	Widow	8.00
Allen, Amanda V	Widow	8.00
Franklin, Catherine	Widow	8.00
Merriman, Keziah	Widow	10.00
Foster, William	Widow, 1812	8.00
Barley, Melissa	Widow	8.00
Burroughs, Judith W	Widow	8.00
Riley, Ellen	Widow	8.00
Hamlin, Joseph Jr	Breast	10.00
Thornburgh, Eliza W	Widow	25.00
Leggate, John	Wrist	14.00
Porter, James	Abdomen	8.00
O'Meara, John	Arm	8.00
Gemma, William R	Deafness	8.00
Sullivan, Geo. Glenwood	Knee	10.00
Johnson, Edwin A	Phthisis	18.00
Weir, Samuel	Deafness	8.00
Weir, Lydia	Abdomen	4.00
Holmes, William H	Lungs	4.00
Bennett, Martin L	Shoulder	4.00
Ellis, Joseph	Leg	8.00
Schoonmaker, John D	Leg	6.00
Gardner, Henry	Leg	24.00
Casserly, Mary	Widow	8.00
Young, William W	Arm	18.00
Olsen, Maren	Widow	8.00
Moore, Edward	Leg	4.00
Moore, George L	Leg	6.00
Edson, John M	Thigh	8.00
Lawler, John	Hand	6.00
Rathburn, Belinda L	Mother	8.00
Goldsmith, Oliver N	Hip	6.00
Kirkwood, George	Side	4.00
Thompson, Richard S	Abdomen	22.00
Hamilton, James G	Thigh	24.00
Coolsworth, Susan S	Widow	25.00
Dusk, Harriet Lucite	Widow, 1812	8.00
Markham, Charlotte I	Widow, 1812	8.00
Rathburn, Belinda L	Mother	8.00
Stoddard, Lucy B	Widow	25.00
Webster, George	Hip	4.00
Cushing, Thomas W	Rheumatism	6.00
Donhouser, Micheal Jeff	Lower jaw	8.00
Munn, Asa B	Malarial poisoning	6.00
Kovats, Augustus	Thigh	10.00
Meyers, John C	Eye	8.00
Gallagher, Ann	Widow	8.00
Hampson, George	Leg	4.00
Hampson, George	Leg	4.00
Duvall, Mary A	Widow	12.00
Christ, Francis N	Buttock	6.00
Brayman, Harriet S	Widow	8.00
Walker, Hannah H	Ankle	2.00
Bennett, Peter S	Head	8.00
Sacriste, Louis J	Abdomen	12.00
McDonald, Roderick	Deafness	2.00
Hart, Mary Ann	Thigh	8.00
Smith, Martha W	Widow	8.00
Hilderbrandt, Henry	Stomach	4.00
Prickett, Wesley	Eyes	8.00
Wilson, Phebe	Mother	8.00
Wilson, Julia A	Widow	8.00
McMiller, Andrew	Head	15.00
Luther, Seth J. C	Bronchitis	4.00
White, William	Arm	18.00
Warden, Samuel	Hip	6.00
Scott, Michael	Leg	4.00
Huston, Thomas	Scapula	4.00
Warden, Moses	Thigh	8.00
Noyven, James	Abdomen	6.00
Fishback, Martin	Hip	4.00
Chapin, Luther	Face	6.00
Branson, Harriet E	Widow, 1812	8.00
Mack, John	Hand	6.00
Kline, Joseph	Hand	6.00
Smith, Edwin	Eyes	8.00
Arnold, William	Injury to abdom'n	4.00
Long, William	Side	1.00
Bedington, Eli W	Father	8.00
Cass, James	Face	6.00
Jarvis, William H	Abdomen	4.00
Henry, Samuel	Eye	6.00
Bemier, Menno M	Side	50.00
Henry, James	Eyes	18.00
Fonger, Peter C	Thumb	4.00
Geisler, Dorate	Widow	18.00
Fanner, Henry H	Rheumatism	6.00
Nash, Charles H	Sequel of measles	4.00
Wiswall, Austin	Thigh	3.00
Nash, Edgar J	Debility	2.00
Jarvis, William H	Arm	4.00
Curtin, Joseph A. C	Forearm	15.00
Berry, George	Shoulder	4.00
Dettmar, Frederick	Abdomen	6.00
Bennett, Elizabeth	Widow	8.00
Winn, James M	Head	17.00
Farnum, Henry	Feet	6.00
Wiermeister, Henry	Abdomen	4.00
Haskell, Orson S	Leg	5.00
Orr, Robert	Rheumatism	8.00
Cravens, Elisha	Arm	18.00
Foot, John B	Abdomen	2.00
Hoover, Esther Ann	Mother	8.00
Tanger Jr, Frances	Survivor, 1812	8.00
Wandling, John A	Hand	18.00
Bryan, George Dewit	Arm	25.00
Simpson, George	Arm	4.00
Todd, William	Head	5.00
Lackey, Robert M	Spine	12.00
Cornell, Charles	Heart-disease	4.00
Bolles, Charles A	Arm	4.00
Wallen, Peter	Abdomen	4.00
Gale, Abram	Survivor, 1812	8.00
Ellis, Mary	Widow, 1812	8.00
Whittlesey, Newton H	Rheumatism	8.00
Beasley, Sophia	Mother	8.00
Burick, William H	Breast	2.00
Mott, William	Thigh	12.00
Cole, Cordelia	Widow	8.00
Woodard, Willard W	Leg	2.00
Stamper, Ferdinand	Thigh	2.00
Tenney, Mary T	Widow	8.00
Foster, Mary D	Widow	10.00
Crosby, Sarah B	Widow	14.00
Fleming, Lewis	Survivor, 1812	8.00
Butterfield, Nancy	Widow	20.00
Decker, Lester B	Thigh	2.00
Pomeroy, Edward	Arm	4.00
Bisset, Peter	Parotis	4.00
Bisset, Phebe	Widow	8.00
McGarry, Richard S	Hip	5.00
Read, James M	Ophthalmia	18.00
Leubl, Samuel	Thigh	2.00
Brown, Jesse S	Side	4.00
Keenan, John	Foot	18.00
Fairall, Adam	Diarrhœa	6.00
Kearns, Michael	Back	6.00
Lacy, William	Knee	16.00
Smith, Thomas	Hand	2.00
Gordon, John N	Hand	2.00
Sheeper, Jennie	Widow	24.00
Smith, Sanford C. H	Kidneys	10.00
Meyer, Frederick W	Eye	18.00
Fay, John P	Shoulder	18.00
McPherson, Anna M	Widow	19.00
Clark, Chester W	Legs	8.00
Chase, David P. Rivers	Groin	6.00
Bar, Chester T	Rectum	14.00
Low, Joseph	Head	4.00
Cothren, Mary A	Widow	8.00
Jacobs, Samuel	Heart-disease	6.00
Farmer, Martin S	Leg	18.00
Rice, David	Knee	6.00
Shaw, Frederick	Shoulder	4.00
Webber, Henry	Abdomen	6.00
Mclauchlin, Archibald	Foot	2.00
Haines, Catherine	Widow	8.00
Heron, Michael	Phthisis	18.00
Goodrich, Aaron J	Leg	7.00
Farmer, Gottlieb	Leg	2.00
Ceed, Edward	Diarrhœa	4.00
Lands, David	Thigh	4.00
Bechler, Thomas	Leg	4.00
Hosier, Nicholas	Eye	4.00
Ryan, Patrick	Ankle	4.00
Hathaway, Jasper E	Diarrhœa	8.00
Quinn, John	Shoulder	12.00
Graham, Mary A	Mother	8.00
Bower, William	Lungs	8.00
Lee, Frederick	Back	4.00
O'Flanagan, Rollin	Abdomen	6.00
Buck, Henry	Leg	6.00
Talbag, Susan	Widow	8.00
Tice, Camilius	Arm	18.00
Cowley, Charles B	Forearm	10.00
Cryan, Mary	Eyes	6.00
Holmes, Isabella	Widow	8.00
Bisset, Martha	Widow	14.00
Allen, William	Diarrhœa	4.00
Kelly, Rutherford	Abdomen	12.00
Payne, Fordyce L	Widow, 1812	8.00
Mahon, John	Brain-disease	18.00
Hanson, Peter	Side	18.00
Bowman, Henry	Lungs	4.00
Pegram, Maria E	Widow	8.00
Bisset, Lucinda	Widow, 1812	8.00
Hill, Oliver	Widow, 1812	8.00
Bloomfield, Silas B	Paralysis	6.00
Chapman, Stanley L	Knee	4.00
Davis, Eliza C	Mother	8.00
Miller, George W	Wrist	2.00
Knopf, Bennett	Hands	6.00
Hanebett, Seth F	Arm	24.00
Logeman, Henry	Thigh	24.00
Phillips, Job	Hand	6.00
Schmidt, John	Foot	8.00
Rock, Daniel J	Leg	4.00
McLane, John	Side	6.00
Minster, Edward	Knee	8.00
Victor, Carl	Widow	8.00
Cavanaugh, Mary	Widow	8.00
Lewis, Susan	Widow, 1812	8.00

THE CODE.

A Husband with a Grievance Fires a Load of Shot into the Face of His Wife's Admirer.

FINCASTLE, Va., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—George Thomas and Algernon Battleheim fought a duel near here this evening at a lonely spot known as Stony Battery. Thomas was armed with a double-barreled shotgun loaded with heavy shot, and Battleheim used a seven-shooter Colt's revolver. Battleheim up to two weeks ago had been a constant visitor at Thomas' residence. Rumors were circulated that he was in love with his friend's wife, and Thomas, after carefully watching the couple for several days, ascertained, as he thought, a plot on foot by Battleheim to entice Mrs. Thomas away. Next day Thomas' wife was missing, and was not seen for two days. After the first day Battleheim made his appearance, and Thomas charged him with having enticed his wife away. The other indignantly denied the charge, and said he meant to hold his traducer responsible for his assertions. They parted, and the next day the wife returned to her husband. Battleheim, however, demanded satisfaction of Thomas, and the latter agreed to meet him this morning. Their singular choice of weapons was not in strict accordance with the code, but it was held that while Thomas had only two barrels loaded with shot, they were capable of doing more damage than seven barrels loaded with single balls, and so it proved.

At the first fire, distance thirty paces, Thomas sent the full charge of shot in Battleheim's face. The unfortunate man fell after firing wildly a second time. He was lingering at last accounts. The parties had no seconds.

THEY KNEW THE CARDS.

How Some Bad Chicago Gamblers Played a Kentuckian for a Sucker.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells the following story, which is good, even if it isn't true, and it probably is:

"About the sharpest bit of gambling that I have seen for some time occurred up at our town a short while ago," said a Lexington sport last night to a little crowd of congenial companions.

"You all know Ernest Fouchee. I guess every sport in Kentucky knows Ernest. He is the last man in the world to be picked up for a sucker. Well, a short time ago Ernest went to Chicago to lay in a supply of cards and chips for his poker-room. He went to one of the big card-houses and bought his goods. He gave directions where to send them and left. That evening he steered straight for home. He had hardly left the card-store when two men came in and asked if Mr. Fouchee's package had been sent. The clerk replied that it had not, and they said that Mr. Fouchee had changed his mind about sending it, and that as they were going to Lexington they would take charge of the cards. They asked what the bill was and paid it. Of course the clerk had no idea of any job, and as the men paid for the cards he let them take them off. The two men took the cards around to their rooms and marked them, or put marked cards in their places. They then took the package down to the express office and left word there to have the goods sent to Lexington. They then got on board the first train and started for the Bluegrass Capital. The sports of Lexington were surprised and dazzled by the way the strangers spent their money. None of the poker-players made their bets half so recklessly, and none of the faro-players piled their chips up so carelessly. In two days they got rid of $6,000. One Friday night the Chicago cards came, and Fouchee gathered a little party in his room to try the new stock. Luck ran toward the strangers, and as the night began to wane the piles of money in front of them grew steadily. At length at 10 o'clock Saturday morning Ernest rose from the table. He had lost everything, and as the strangers counted over their winnings they found themselves $6,000 ahead. Fouchee doesn't keep a poker-room now."

CONVENTION OF CHARITIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Convention of Charities and Corrections was still in session today, but was not signalized with the usual attendance and interest, the members seeming satisfied with the personal impression made, as it were. Different persons made statements and read papers, and in some cases had themselves most unmercifully tramped upon, and finally adjourned to go on a trip to the Mammoth Cave, from which they will not return till late tomorrow night. Their organization for next year's meeting is as follows: President, the Hon. W. H. Litchworth, of New York; Vice President, the Rt.-Rev. C. F. Robertson, of St. Louis; Recording Secretary, Prof. A. O. Wright, of Madison, Wis.; Secretaries, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, of Albany; F. Caldwell, of Louisville; and H. H. Hart, of St. Paul; Honorary Secretary, the Rev. J. L. Milligan, of Allegheny. Corresponding Secretaries were appointed, one for each State. The standing committees were also announced. The meeting has been one of great value.

THE COLORED MAN AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In regard to the present colored convention at Louisville, in order that injustice may be done to no one, but that all interested may arrive at an intelligent conclusion, I state here that the colored race cannot possibly complain of their betterment at the hands of the Republican party. That party has made us what we are, raised us from the condition of serfs to that of citizens. Notwithstanding the race prejudice that exists this result has been secured in two decades, making it the grandest achievement in the records of time. A colored man on the National ticket in 1884 would destroy all chances of Republican victory, and the demand for such is premature. We want more educational advantages before the Republican party goes out of power. Political ambitions must give way to benevolent purposes.

A COLORED VOTER.

A TEXAN BUNKOED.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Robert Crow, of Henderson, Rush County, Texas, came to the city last night and lodged at the Indiana House. At 8 this morning he was met near the hotel by a bunko-steerer, who took him to some bunko den, he does not know on what street, where an old man had charge of the inevitable lottery. Crow lost $14 in cash and two drafts on a New York bank for $800 and $810 respectively. After being fleeced he went to the exposition, stayed all the forenoon, and on his return met a policeman, told his story and was taken before Chief of Police Reilly. The bank upon which the drafts were drawn was immediately notified to stop payment. H. H. Rhinock, living at No. 223 West Fifth street, a suspected bunko-steerer, was arrested at the Exposition Building this evening and locked up at the Ninth Street Police Station on suspicion of being implicated in swindling Crow.

CLAIM HEIRSHIP TO VALUABLE LANDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—The heirs of John Griswold, deceased, who reside in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan, have a case of original title pending against some citizens of South Meddleton Township, Cumberland County, Pa., in which 405 acres of land are involved. There are iron-ore beds upon the land, as well as machinery for taking out ore. Counsel representing the Western parties today applied to Judge Butler, United States Circuit Court, for a writ against Eugene H. Gove and Jacob E. Barintz. The writ is to prevent the waste or removal of ore or machinery from the land until the case has been finally decided. The writ was granted.

BEWARE OF THE YACHT.

[*Wall Street News.*]—As one of the Albany boats was on her way up the other day she passed a sloop coming down with all her crew on the rails as if greatly excited. The redshirted Captain made a trumpet of his hands, and shouted:

"Steamer ahoy!"

"Ayel aye!"

"Is that Jay Gould's yacht coming up?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is Gould aboard?"

"He is."

"All right—that settles it!" yelled the Captain, and in another moment his sails came down, down went the anchor, and all the crew began packing up and making ready to be run down and sent to the bottom.

THE STATE FAIR.

Another Big Day in the History of the Great Exhibition.

Between 25,000 and 30,000 People Put In an Appearance on the Grounds.

The Rural Visitors Get the Best of the Ancient Sandwich Vender.

Presentation of a Protest Against the Admission of Cross-Breed Horses.

Awards of Premiums in the Sweepstakes—Exhibition Notes—Today's Program.

TOWARDS THE CLOSE.

THE FAIR ATTENDED BY SOME 25,000 OR 30,000 PEOPLE YESTERDAY.

The fifth day of the great agricultural and industrial show on the West Side was another emphatic success. All the forenoon and the greater part of the afternoon there was an unceasing inpour of visitors at every entrance to the fair-grounds. The attendance was not equal to that of "Big Thursday"—no one expected it would be—but it was large enough to fully meet the expectations of the Board of Managers, big though they were. The cash receipts at the gates, which are only a partial assistance in estimating the attendance, showed that from 25,000 to 30,000 people had passed the portals during the day. The threatening weather tended very much to limit the attendance of city folk, but it would take more than wind or weather to keep away the thousands of farmers now thronging the city to be at their own big show. A chilling wind and a cloudy sky were the weather features of the day, the continued threats of rain being unfilled. The managers are most jubilant over the success of the fair, and the general feeling is now strongly in favor of having it permanently located in Chicago. It will be located here next year in any case, and with a second season equal to this one the State Board, now that they have concluded that the welfare of the fair necessitates its being permanently located somewhere, could not refuse to settle it in this city, once and for all.

SATISFIED EXHIBITERS.

The exhibiters were particularly well satisfied with yesterday's work—that is, those exhibiters who came more to do business than to look for honors. Several of the leading manufacturers, both among those located in buildings and those in the centre field, informed a TRIBUNE reporter that they did more actual business yesterday in the way of taking orders than all the four previous days together. The plow and harrow makers and the farm-wagon people seemed to be especially busy.

The important work of the day was the awarding of sweepstakes in the horse and cattle departments. For several hours the western section of the race along the line of buildings was occupied with the best animals on the ground, one lot in each department being immediately replaced by another, and the display including Hereford, Holstein, Aberdeen, and Jersey cattle, Norman, Percheron, and Clydesdale draft-horses, with any number of roadsters, thoroughbreds, carriage horses, jacks, jennets, and mules. The natural cavalcade of prize-winning animals was also a great drawing during the afternoon. The races were of a very poor character, and the lengthened delay of nearly an hour in starting the first heat of the running race was altogether inexcusable. There are some good races in the program for today, however.

A REWARD OF MERIT.

Mr. Conrad, who has been the real head of the management here, received a substantial token of appreciation yesterday. About 2 o'clock some of the machinery people called in his office and asked him to accompany them to the Secretary's office for a little business. On arriving there the two splendid Case and Deere bands—rivals in good music, rivals in business, and rivals in gorgeous uniforms—were found united in doing musical honors to somebody, presumably Colonel Mills, the Acting Secretary. Mr. Conrad was ushered in to find a large number of ladies and gentlemen seated in the room and a handsome upright piano standing in the corner. Dead silence reigned. Then Mr. Morris Rosenfield cleared his throat and called on Mr. Andrew Welch to run the business. Mr. Welch is perhaps better known as one of the nine Democratic members of the State Legislature who voted for bull licenses last winter than as the State agent for a Peoria firm of corn-planter manufacturers. Mr. Welch's speech was to the effect that the exhibiters of agricultural implements and machinery, recognizing Mr. Conrad's efforts to make that department up to the high standard of all other departments of the State Fair, desired to present him with this piano as a token of their appreciation. Mr. Conrad, who was taken completely by surprise, made a brief and appropriate reply. Mr. George S. Haskell, on behalf of the State Board, expressed his pleasure at the event and his belief that the honor was well deserved. After that the band played. Then a procession was formed with Mr. John Deere, Mr. Conrad, and Mr. C. H. Case at the head, followed by Messrs. George W. Brown, Morris Rosenfield, W. B. Dutton, J. Barlow, and several other representatives of the leading manufacturing firms, and behind them again came the bands making sweet melody. The procession deposited Mr. Conard where they had picked him up, and that part of the show was over.

THE WARY FARMER BRINGS HIS DINNER.

The wary old farmer and his wife rather came out ahead yesterday on the dispenser of ham-sandwiches of last year's growth, stale pies, and rank coffee. The countryman had been taken in the preceding days. He had paid three prices for sandwiches tougher than a "Levee" rounder, given up half a dollar for trunk-hinge beefsteak, and "blown in" 75 cents for a photograph of a dinner at the club-house. All of these stages he had passed. He had been bitten very hard, but yesterday it was his turn, and he came prepared. His good wife had prepared an ample lunch at home, and he came through the gate with a big basket on either arm, heavily laden, yet smiling in a way that was pleasing to note. He looked derisively at the 10-cent bun fakir; he disdained to notice the red-lemonade fiend, and laughed to scorn the tavernkeeper. When the dinner-hour approached he gathered his family about him and sat down on the club-house steps. The man with the big apron beckoned him in, the policeman with the door-plate star motioned him on, but the farmer heeded them not. His wife opened the big baskets, and there were displayed to view real spring chicken, nicely preserved fruits, snowy-white bread, and golden butter that put the blush of shame on the cheek of its oleomargarine cousin that was combing its hair in the back pantry of the club-house. The farmer was not alone. His neighbors had also taken the hint, and the steps around the club-house were lined with picnickers. They were out in the fields, they were sitting on the benches in the halls, they were scattered about the open spaces and the inner field. Wherever one would go he would encounter those big baskets. The sight was a refreshing one. To a man who had been living for a week on cold dinners, surrounded by oily gravy and dirty dishes, and biting 10-cent pies at 10 cents a bite, it seems as though a new field was looming up before him, and that some bright spots were still reserved in life.

THE GIRL WITH THE NEW FALL SUIT.

The young girl who attended the fair yesterday without a wrap in order to show off her new fall suit to better advantage was in a sad predicament. She was accompanied by the youth who had neglected to take up the checks on his overcoat, and together the two went shivering around the grounds. Toward evening the weather became very chilly, and the charcoal fires of the popcorn-venders became exceedingly popular places of resort. Men, women, and children gathered around them, stretching out their cold, blue hands, endeavoring to extract a little warmth. The enterprising firm that was dealing out hot coffee free of charge had its hands full, and was obliged to shut down on the supply at 5 o'clock.

A little space has already been given to the brash reporter. He generally flashes his badge on all occasions, and runs himself in on all the free lists. He tackles the hotel man for a free dinner, and hands his card to the bartender for a free drink. He inveigles the granger into giving him the choicest of the fruit collection.

Anything that is free he takes, no matter whether he wants it or not. But bad as the fresh city reporter is, he isn't once when compared to the country newspaper-man who runs a patent-insider in one of the back counties. The country newspaper-man has been at the fair all week. As editor of the Bungtown *Bugle* he claims all the privileges of the press and insists on going everywhere. He crowds himself in the stand on the race-track and gets in the way of the horse-reporters while he takes notes on the back of an old envelope. There is no such thing as putting him out. He believes he knows his rights and he proposes to maintain them. He goes through the side-shows on his badge in systematic order. He is always taking notes. One would think that he was going to write the whole thing up from Alpha to Omaha. At the end of the week his paper will come out, and there will be a quarter of a column in which he will tell how "we" visited the fair.

AN ABSENCE OF NOTABLES.

There appears to be rather a slim showing of notables on the grounds for some reason or other. The absence of the politicians can probably be explained on the ground that there is no opportunity for them to make speeches or bring themselves before the people. Your average Alderman does not care to waste his time at a place where there is nothing in it, and the prominent businessman is pressed for time. Yesterday Senators Logan and Oglesby were on the grounds for a short time, and witnessed the races, but on the whole there has been a scarcity of public men.

THE RACES

RATHER TAME AFFAIRS.

The races yesterday were rather tame affairs, although very good time was made in the running race of 3-year-olds. The entries in the 4-year-old trotting race were not made up until afternoon, and there was considerable delay in getting the horses on the track. In the running race the starters were Mollie Moore, Miss Goodrich, and Idle Pat. Mollie Moore had no difficulty in winning the first two heats and race, making 1:46 in the first heat and 1:47½ in the second. Idle Pat took second money. The purse was $500, divided.

In addition to the purse of $500 for the trotting race for 4-year-olds a stake of $150 was added. The trotting was exceedingly dull. Day-Dream was forced by Billy Clinker into making a record of 2:23¾. Gen. Garfield was distanced in the first heat, but distance was waived, and he trotted the two remaining heats, coming in third each time. In the three heats Day-Dream had the lead at the start and maintained it, although somewhat crowded by Billy Clinker, who came in second. The time was 2:22¾, 2:22¾, 2:23¾. Day-Dream was entered by the Glenview Stock Farm, Billy Clinker by W. F. Lucas, and Gen. Garfield by A. W. Swanborough. Considerable interest was manifested in the races, and the grand stand and the surrounding space were crowded with spectators.

SWEEPSTAKES PRIZES.

THE EXHIBITERS GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH THE AWARDS.

The grand sweepstakes prizes, for which exhibitors breed, feed, plot, and strive, and which are so potent a power in promoting the salability of herds or flocks, were the chief feature of the fair yesterday. Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Aberdeen-Angus, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Ayrshires competed for the highest honors the judges could award, and made a field in which it was no discredit to be beaten. Keen as the competition was, there was very little if any grumbling about the decisions when they were announced. On the whole the awards of the whole week seem to have been quite satisfactory to the breeders, and the friendliest feeling existed between the defeated and the victorious. If any felt, as would have been natural, that their own animal was in justice entitled to the blue instead of the red, no one was said about it. The work of suspicion regarding the motives of the judges has been heard in public, at least, but many have declared the belief that throughout the week the judges in every class have acted honestly and with strict impartiality. Even in the case of dairy breeds, where some of the breeders exploded the feeling which is spreading rapidly, that there is little use of showing dairy cattle in a fair for the purpose of securing a just judgment regarding their merits, they admit that the decisions rendered have been in nearly every case warranted fully so far as the appearance of the animals could justify the awards.

In the beef-cattle department T. W. Harvey's 9-year-old bull Guido (3,135) added the sweepstakes to the other prizes he has won here and elsewhere this fall. He yesterday defeated Anderson & Findlay's grand bull Basuto (1,820), winner of the first prize in the class for 3-year-old Aberdeen-Angus bulls. What manner of beast Guido is may be guessed from the fact that Basuto is an animal of great weight for his apparent size, and even in very moderate flesh is broad and level in back, thick through the heart, as round as a barrel, with crops any breeder might be proud to show, and with a most massive and majestic front. Guido in his 2-year-old form is almost a perfect bull; indeed, it would puzzle any one to decide upon a point in which he needs improvement. With the heifer calf Victoria of Turlington Mr. Harvey scored another victory. She was first in her class as a calf last Tuesday, and was one of the blue-ribbon Aberdeen-Angus herd Wednesday.

With their young herd of Short-Horns, Van Tromp, Fannie Airdrie IV., Lady Athelstane II., Gem of Oakland II., and Gem of Oakland III., Potts & Sons bore off the highest honors for a young herd to consist of a bull and four heifers of the same breed under 2 years of age. Individually and collectively these young things fully merit the high honors which have been bestowed upon them wherever they have been shown.

The judges declared that to the bull Rudolph (6,060), shown by the Wyoming Hereford Association of Cheyenne, belonged the honor of being the best bull in competition for the Hereford sweepstakes for any age. For the best Hereford cow or heifer of any age the award was made to C. K. Parnelee, whose exhibit consists of a selection of animals of rich merit. The fact that these two have succeeded in gaining these honors should gratify exhibiters greatly, as it may well when such animals as Messrs. Fowler & Van Natta's bull Tregrehan (6,232) and their cows Viola (4,020), Ethel, Crocus, and Erica 3d were in the fair grounds. These Herefords of Messrs. Fowler & Van Natta's are well worthy of an especial note. Tregrehan (6,232), winner of sweepstakes at Lafayette and at Crawfordsville, Ind., last year, and at Crawfordsville again this year, is an animal which has received the admiring comments of many an enthusiastic breeder. He is small in bone, with good quarters, the flesh hanging heavy down to the hock, a level back carrying a broad load of flesh from crop to tail, and smooth withal. Ethel, a 9-year-old of this lot, is a heifer which has fine evidence of her worth by keeping her fine, full form remarkably well, although she has during the summer suckled her thrifty first calf. Viola (4,020), calved in February 1881, is a sturdy, short-legged, broad-backed, smooth and round, white-faced beauty, with a front beautifully massive. In quarter and twist she is so well developed as to leave nothing to be desired in those points. Crocus 3d, of October, 1881, sired by Careful (5,794), is especially good in crops and through the heart, while her shoulder points are not visible to the naked eye. Erica 3d, a calf sired by Tregrehan, is, like nearly all his calves, very well developed in crops and loin, and very mellow and rich in touch. The above animals made up the first sweepstakes herd Thursday.

The Devon sweepstakes for best bull was won by Whitman & Younger's bull Remus (2,118). Their cow Roxy won the sweepstakes for best cow.

In the Holstein sweepstakes the award was made to De Jonster Sier, owned by F. C. Stevens. Thomas B. Wales had the pleasure of seeing his cow Friesland Maid (1,624), add one more to the many prizes his herd of Holsteins has won.

John Boyd's beautiful Gabrielle Champion, one of his highly-prized Champion of America heifers, took first place among the Jerseys in the contest for sweepstakes. The prize for best Jersey bull was awarded to Mrs. Jane Jones & Son, of Normal.

J. Stewart's recently imported Ayrshires were justly recognized by an award of sweepstakes to the bull Lincoln and to the cow Daisy. As the Ormiston & Jardine herds were on the ground this award is most creditable.

In the awards for Clydesdales and English draft-horses J. W. Bredenthal's stallion Cairnbrogie Kier and the Clydesdale Horse Company's mare Queen of Quality each won sweepstakes.

March Beauty, a 2-year-old filly of some 1,500 pounds, owned by William Moffatt & Bro., is a very trim, stylish animal. She was shown at Mendota and Sterling, and was there, as she has been here, first in her class. Darling, a mare owned by the Messrs. Moffatt, was first in the Breeder's Ring as mare showing two colts, one of them being Pride of the Fair, 2 months old, second in her class.

CATTLE.

THE AWARDS.

The following premiums were awarded yesterday:

YOUNG HERD—SWEEPSTAKES.

Best herd, to consist of bull and four heifers of same breed, under 2 years of age—First premium, J. R. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; second premium, Wyoming Herd Association, Cheyenne, Wyo.; third premium, C. M. Culbertson, Chicago.

HEREFORDS—SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull of any age—Premium, Wyoming Herd Association, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Best cow or heifer of any age—Premium, C. K. Parmalee, Wolcott, Ind.

DEVONS—SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull of any age—Premium, Whitmore & Younger, Casstown, O.

Best cow or heifer of any age—Premium, Whitmore & Younger, Casstown, O.

JERSEYS—SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull of any age—Premium, Jane M. Jones, Normal, Ill.

Best cow or heifer of any age—Premium, John Boyd, Chicago.

AYRSHIRES—SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull of any age—Premium, John Stewart, Blackberry, Ill.

Best cow or heifer of any age—John Stewart, Blackberry, Ill.

HOLSTEINS—SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull of any age—Premium, F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.

Best cow or heifer of any age—Premium, Thomas B. Wales Jr., Iowa City, Ia.

POLLED ANGUS—SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull of any age—First premium, T. W. Harvey, Chicago.

Best cow or heifer of any age—First premium, T. W. Harvey, Chicago.

HORSES.

THE AWARDS.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded yesterday:

THOROUGHBRED.

Best stallion 4 years old or over—First premium, Wiley Buckles, Champaign. Second premium, Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill.

Best stallion 3 years old and under 4—First premium, E. A. Tremmer, Towanda, Ill.

Best stallion 2 years old and under 3—First premium, M. Hays, Chicago.

Best stallion 1 year old and under 2—First and second premiums, Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill.

Best stallion colt under 1 year old—First premium, Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill.

Best mare 4 years old or over—First and second premiums, Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill.

Best mare 3 years old and under 4—First premium, S. H. Jones, Springfield, Ill.

Best mare 2 years old and under 3—First premium, S. H. Jones, Springfield, Ill.

Best mare 1 year old and under 2—First premium, Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill.

Best mare colt under 1 year old—First and second premiums, Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill.

Brood mares showing best two colts under 3 years old of either sex—Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill.

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QUIPS.

There is no palm mystery in palmistry. It is merely humbug palmed off as mystery.

Can the policeman who chases and catches a Chinese criminal be said to be the Asiatic collarer?

A young man calls his sweetheart "rare opportunity," because she is worthy of being embraced.

A Baltimore woman is so fond of her children that, whenever they have to be spanked, she says that wounds her more to do it.

"Yes," said Miss Soddington, "Mrs. Smith is a clever sort of woman, no doubt; but, then, she is so vulgar! Would you believe it, she wears her own teeth!"

A minister hearing a boy saying "Bother these mosquitoes," reproved him, saying that, like all other creatures, they were doubtless made for some good end. "That may be," said the boy, "but I don't like the end that I feel, at any rate."

A Pennsylvania lady 93 years of age milks, washes, and bakes for a family of three persons. A great deal can be got out of old people if they are properly managed. Some people do not get half enough rest.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Mrs. Plaindame, after looking long and thoughtfully at a plaster cast of Shakspeare, remarked: "Poor man! how pale he was! He couldn't have been well when it was taken." "No," replied Fogg, "he was dead." "Ah! that accounts for it," said Mrs. P., drawing a sympathetic breath.

Eminent violinist—"Deli me—who is dat little dude paid old Stradivarius de write wiolin and no bince nez, looking at the bigenus?" Hostess—"It's my Uncle Robertson. I'm grieved to say he is quite deaf." Eminent violinist—" Ach, I vas so sorry for him! He will not be able to hear me play ze vittle!"—*London Punch.*

Squire (who has been catechising Tippies Junior)—"Why, your little boy's sharp enough for a lawyer, Mrs. Tippies. You ought to send him to the bar." Tippies Junior—"So mammy does, but it fetches her a quarter's worth of tea every marnin'." (And when he got home Tippies Junior had a bad quarter of an hour.)—*Fun.*

Our Governors and President should take a hint from Queen Victoria. The Queen's annual message seldom exceeds a column in length, hence she is esteemed for life. If she was to inflict a six-column solid nonpareil message on her subjects the organs over there would soon bring out a new candidate for the throne.—*Norristown Herald.*

A little Mexican joke from the *Monitor* of the Capital city of that country: Ambitious pupil to professor of mathematics: "A man half alive equals a man half dead; is it not so?" P. M.: "Yes, sir." Pupil: "I state the proposition on the blackboard thus: ½ alive equals ½ dead." P. M.: "The equation s correctly stated." A. P.: "Suppose, now, that each quantity be increased one and the same proportion, the relation of equality will remain unchanged, will it not?" P. M.: "Yes, señor." A. P.: "Therefore, one alive equals one dead." P. M.: "Enough of mathematics."

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Morrison, Anderson & Bro., 30 bales burlaps; Fink & Bolter, 3 cases essences; G. M. Porter, 21 packages mushrooms; Burke, Walker & Co., 3 cases woolens; Lyon & Healy, 16 cases musical instruments; L. Manasse, 1 case optical goods; Mandel Bros., 1 cases woolens; Hopkins & Co., 19 packages sardines; J. S. Carlyle, 28 cases mushrooms; A. Clanzenberger, 38 cases olive oil; Burley & Tyrrell, 7 packages earthenware; Pitkin & Brooks, 7 packages earthenware. Collections, $5,235.47.

FROM THE GRAVE.

When the first sere leaves of the year were falling,
I heard with a heart that strangely thrilled,
And a pulse that throbbed as it throbs in calling,
A voice I fancied forever stilled.
All through a Winter, and Spring, and Summer,
Silence hung over that grave like a pall;
All possibility to reappear again
I had seen again to the old-time call.

It is only a Love of a bygone season—
A sudden folly that mocked at me—
A reckless passion that lacked all reason:
So I killed it, and hid it where none could see.
I smothered it first to stop its crying—
Then stabbed it fast with a good sharp blade;
And cold and pallid I saw it lying—
And deep—ah! deep—was the grave I made.

But now I know that there is no killing
A thing like Love—for it laughs at Death;
There is no hushing, there is no stilling,
That which is part of your life and breath.
You may bury it deep, and leave behind you
The land, the people, who knew your slain;
It will push the sods from its grave, and find you,
On tastes of water, or dessert plain.

You may hear but tongues of a foreign people—
You may list to sounds that are strange and new;
But, clear as a silver bell in a steeple,
That voice from the grave shall call to you.
You may rouse your pride, you may use your powers,
And seem for a space to slay Love so;
But, all in its own good time and season,
It will rise and follow, wherever you go.
You shall see it sometimes, when the leaves are falling,
Alone with your heart, as I sit today,
And hear that voice from the dead Past calling
Out of the grave that you hid away.
—*From Ella Wheeler's "Poems of Passion."*

Frost Against Blizzards.

Messrs. Reed & Co., druggists, at Bethel, Minn., say we sell more of the great pain-cure, St. Jacobs Oil, than all the rest we have in the store. It never fails to cure.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Quiet, with Light Country Orders.

Eastern Exchange Firmer—Stocks Irregular, Closing Weak After a Bull Movement.

A Fair Volume of Trading in Produce, and Generally Stronger Tone.

A Good Demand for Pork—Corn Being Exported Freely—Some Fears About Fall Sowing of Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was rather quiet yesterday. Discount rates were steady at 6@7 per cent, with a fair demand for loans. The country orders for currency continue light, this indicating that the farmers are not anxious to sell their produce at present prices.

The clearings of the local banks aggregated $7,000,000 yesterday, being $400,000 less than Thursday.

Exchange on New York was firmer, selling early at 60c and later at 80c discount; per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. The offerings continue small. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 483½ and 486, with actual rates at 483 and 485½. English documentary at 480¾@480¾ for sixty days and 482¼@483 sight. Bankers' francs, 523¾ and 520. French documentary, 528¾@527½ and 525¾@525. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94¾ sight; do documentary, 93½ and 94¼.

The National banks which were caught with a lot of the called 3 per cents on their hands are still grumbling. Those that paid 103 for these called bonds lose the premium, which is about equivalent to the profit on circulation for three years. If they buy the 4s to replace the 3s they are also out, because they have to pay such a high premium on the former. The loss, however, will probably not be very large. It is estimated that the 4 and 4½ per cents constitute more than half the bonds held by the National banks against circulation, and by far the larger part of the remainder is in 3s of the lowest numbers, which will be the last to be called. One effect of the last bond call, which is already noticed, is a disposition to reduce the National bank-note circulation, but while some banks have taken this step, new ones are daily being started, so that the loss in circulation in one direction is probably offset by the gain in another.

Stocks were very irregular yesterday. They opened weak, and then rallied sharply, the Villard lines scoring a material gain; but they led a downward movement later, which was said to have been started by the report that the banks were calling in their loans in order to meet the approaching October disbursements. The result was a regular nonplus to the bulls, who had felicitated themselves on the prospect of a substantial gain in the market before another season of weakness.

A Philadelphia dispatch says there will be no trouble about providing money for the Northern Pacific deficiency, as there is full confidence in the earning capacity of the road. If the floating debt be funded the entire bonded indebtedness will be less than $35,000 per mile. It is said Mr. Villard promises that he will have the whole debt funded in less than thirty days.

It is said that 60,000 shares of Western Union are now in London and that the stock will soon be listed there. A new bull party is among the other points of "news" about Western Union.

Lackawanna has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The Buffalo extension is said to have made fixed charges and a profit.

Illinois Central earnings for the third week in September increased $18,000.

The production of anthracite coal for August was 3,334,711 tons, and for the year to Sept. 1 the total output was 19,951,164 tons, against 18,219,803 for the same time in 1882.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	135	†Cook County 7s, 1892	118
†Continental Nat. Bank	120	†Cook County 5s, 1892	105½
First National Bank	220	Cook County 4½s, 1903	103½
International Bank	140	Lincoln Park 7s, 1885	105
Mer. Loan & Trust	145	N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 6-20 7s	104½
Nat. Bk. of America	145	N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 6-20 6s	104½
Nat. Bank of Illinois	140	Wbush Park 7s, 1893	110
Trader's Bank	135	W. Div. Ry. con. 5-30	105½
Union National Bank	105	West Div. Ry. reg. 6s	103½
Chicago City 7s, 1885	117½	West Div. Ry. con. 6s	110
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Chicago City 7s, 1894	119½	W. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1902	82½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120½	Pullman Pal. Car 6s	108½
Chicago City 7s, 1896	122	C. Rd. of Tde. 10-30 8s	97½
Chicago City 7s, 1898	124	Chamber of Com.	70
Chicago City 6s, 1887	110	Chicago City Ry.	170
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103	Chicago G. L. & C. Co.	104
Chicago Gas 6s, 1901	105½	Inter-State Ind. Ex.	35
Chicago City 5-20 6s, 1892	107	N. Chi. City Ry.	105½
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 6½s	105½	N. W. Rolling Mill Co.	117½
Cook County 7s, 1885	103	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	170
Cook County 7s, 1893	107	West Div. City Ry.	28½
Cook County 7s, 1895	111	†Postal Telegraph Co.	7

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

50 Mer L & T Co.....135 | 300 CBQRR 1s dirs 95
2500 Board of Trade 5s 97¼ | 1000 CM&StP, Mn Pf 5s 105½
1000 C M&StP, Mn Pf 5s 105½ | 100 do.....105¾
400 W Div 1st 6-20 8s 103½ | 10 AT & SFe R. R.....56¾
2000 CM&StP, W div 8s 98½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The stock market during the forenoon today was generally lower, and, as a consequence, dull. At first it was generally higher than at the close last night, but in the next hour the advance was more than lost. The trading in the Northern Pacific is greater than off day by day, and though they are still among the most active stocks, the most active business is now pretty generally equally divided between them and Lackawanna, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Nashville, Union Pacific, Western Union, and St. Paul. Of these Denver and Northwestern were especially weak, neither of them at any time having been up to the closing prices of last night, while of the active stocks Northern Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Union Pacific, and Western Union were among the strongest up to about 12:30, but after that were weak. The market opened generally ¼@¾c higher than last night, with an exceptional advance of ¾ on St. Paul & Omaha preferred. By 10:15 the general market had declined ¼@¾, and Denver had declined 1¾. By 11:30 the general market had again advanced ¼@1¾. In the hour from 11:30 to 12:30 there was a general decline of ¼@1¼, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred and Oregon & Transcontinental, with 1½ on Northern Pacific preferred, 1¾ on the common, 1¼ on Northwestern, 1¾ on Denver, 1½ on Reading, ¾ on Central Pacific, 1 on Michigan Central, and smaller declines on others. Yesterday's strength and confidence in the stock market disappeared again today, but in all probability to reappear again tomorrow or Monday. The market is still made almost entirely by the speculative forces of the street. There is a constant moderate volume of purchases of stocks in small amounts for investment, but it has very little influence on the daily fluctuations of prices. Its only significance is to indicate the probability that if there should be a continued advance of prices for a week or two the buying by the public outside of Wall street would increase.

The *Herald's* money article says: It was evident that the bulls were making a long pull and a strong pull to lift prices at the opening, for a sharp advance characterized the whole list. For a couple of hours prices were pretty near the loosing point, and the whole tone of prices for a time or two the buying by the public outside of Wall street would increase.

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The following were yesterday's sales:

Canada Pacific	54½	57¾	57	57¾	57¾
Canada So	50½	54¾	54	54	54
Central Pacific	75	77½	75	77¼	77¼
C. B. & Q	700	125¾	124¾	125¾	125¾
C., C., C. & I	200	62	61¾	62	61
Denver & Rio G	20,750	28¾	26¾	27¾	28¼
D., L. & W	32,700	127¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
Erie	4,150	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼
Erie second	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
E. Tenn & Ga	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
do 1st pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
L. S. & W	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25
Illinois Central	500	129¾	129	129	129
Jersey Central	2,100	58¾	57¾	58¼	57¾
Kansas & Texas	1,425	26¾	26	26	26¼
Lake Shore	11,115	103¾	102¾	103¾	103¾
Louis. & Nash	10,100	61	59¾	60¾	60¾
Mich. Central	1,550	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Missouri Pacific	2,775	101¾	99¾	97¾	97¾
Mut. U. Tel	100	17	17	17	17
Nash. & Chat	2,200	55	54	55	55
N. Y. Central	3,665	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
N. Y. C. & St. L. pfd	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Northern Pacific	20,150	57¾	55¾	56¾	56¾
do pfd	51,170	87¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Northwestern	5,110	130¾	128¾	129¾	129¾
Ohio Central	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Ohio & Miss	700	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Ore. & Western	1,007	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Ore. Improv. Co	200	13¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
O. Trans-Con	54,100	56¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Pacific Mail	2,100	50¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
P., C. & Co	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Reading	6,200	57¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Rich. & Dan	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Roch. & Pitts	1,600	18¾	18	18	18
St. Paul	14,300	105¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
St. Paul pfd	1,000	120¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
St. Paul & O	2,000	41¾	41¾	41¾	41
do pfd	400	109¾	109	109	109¾
St. P., M. & M	2,000	116	115¾	115¾	115¾
Texas Pacific	2,800	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Union Pacific	25,150	59¾	57¾	58¾	58¾
Wabash	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
do pfd	1,000	56¾	53	54	54¾
Western Union	13,000	89¾	87¾	89¾	89¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	Oregon	117
American	80	United States	69

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	101¾	L. W. (asked)	102¾
4½s	114	Northern Pacific	54
4s	121¾	Texas Pacific R. G	47¾
Pacific 6s	130	Union Pacific 1st	113
Central Pacific 1st	113	Union Pacific L. G	110
Erie 2d	94¼	Union Pacific s. f	117
St. P. & S. C. 1st	116		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	70	Tennessee new	35
Missouri 6s	100¾	Virginia 6s	39
do Funding	100	Virginia 6s	39
Tennessee 6s	36	Virginia defd	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. to 12 M.

$1000 U S 4s coup	121¾	$1000 No Pac 1st coup	103¾
2000 U S 4½s coup	114	1000 do	103¾
1000 U S 6s cy of 1898	135	1000 N Y L E & W 2d con	104
500 C & A 1st	113	2000 N Y & H 1st	130
1000 Tenn coup	41¾	6000 do	129¾
5000 C St L & N O 5s	105½	2000 do	129¾
5000 C & A Ogn 1st 5s	103	2000 N Y C 1st con	133
1000 C St P & M 1st	114¾	5000 N Y C 1st reg	132¾
10000 C B & Q 5s	104	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	104
2000 Can So 1st	94¾	4000 N Y C & St L 1st	104¾
1000 C P San J	107	12000 do	104¾
1000 D L & W 1st	117¾	1000 O & M con	118¾
13000 D & R G 1st con	88¾	1000 O & M con	118¾
1000 do	88¾	2000 do	118¾
10000 Erie 1st con gold	120¾	1000 R & D 1st 6s	105¾
1000 do	120	1000 R & D 1st 6s	105¾
5000 E Tenn 1st	83¾	1000 R & D deb	105¾
1000 Ill Cen 1st	104	1000 R & D deb	105¾
1000 Intl coup 6s	80	1000 Tex Pac 1st Rio	77¾
6000 M U Tel 8s	84¾	1000 Tol & Wab 2d	18
1000 M & St L gen 6s	91	1000 do	18
1000 M & E 2d	113¾	2000 Wab gen 6s	79
20,000 No Pac 1st coup	103¾		

1 P. M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½ coup 1891	114	8000 N Y W S & B 1st	128¾
1000 Can So 1st E Div	90	1000 N Y C St L 1st	92
1000 C St P M & O con	118	1000 N Y & H 1st	129¾
4500 C B Q deb 5s	91¾	3000 O & M coup 1st	118¾
13000 do	91¾	2000 Ogn Imp Co 1st	91
1000 D & R G 1st con	88¾	1000 O R & N Co (Kzzie Schalk)	
69 D & R G W 1st	71	18000 R & D deb	105¾
4000 M K & T coup 7s	108¾	1000 do	105¾
1000 U P 1st 6s	119¾	1000 St P M & M 1st c 6s	110
11000 No Pac 1st coup	103¾	2000 Tex Pac Rio	77¾
1000 do	103¾	1000 W U T of 1900	114
15000 N Y L E & W 2d con	104		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 Ala Class A	81¾	1000 N Y C 1st reg	131
1000 B & O S W	100	1000 N Y City & R	102
1000 B C R & N	100	2000 N Y W S & B 1st	128¾
2000 C B Q deb 5s	91¾	25000 do	128¾
1000 C B & Q 5s	104	1000 Ore R & N Co coup 1st	104
5000 C H V & T 1st	80	1000 R & D deb	105¾
5000 C R I & P 1st coup	128	6000 do	105¾
1000 D & R G 1st con	88¾	2000 do	105¾
3000 D & R G W 1st	71¾	5000 St P M & M 1st c 6s	110
4000 do	71	1000 Tex Pac Inc 6s	13
5000 E Tenn 1st	83¾	10000 Wab gen 6s	79
2000 Mo Pac 1st cons	105¾	5000 do	79¼
6000 M U Tel 6s	84¾	10000 W U T of 1900	114
1000 N Y C & H R	129¾	5 Am Ex	117
17000 N Y C 1st coup	131		

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Money market easy at 2@3% closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 482¾; sterling exchange, demand, 485¾. Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,790,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The local money market is fairly better, but banks in reason of that intuitive calculation which comes so regularly to bank officers that the Controller of the Currency is within a week to make a sudden call upon them to exhibit the condition of the institutions they manage. At the clearing-house today bank balances loaned at 3½ per cent, and New York funds sold at 400 per $1,000 discount. The rate for business discount is not, however, materially changed, and city banks accommodate customers at 6 per cent, while some first-class business paper in the hands of brokers finds funds at 5½ and 5¾ per cent, but even corporations come off day by day, and though they are still among the most active stocks, the most active business is now pretty generally equally divided between them and Lackawanna, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Nashville, Union Pacific, Western Union, and St. Paul. Of these Denver and Northwestern were especially weak, neither of them at any time having been up to the closing prices of last night, while of the active stocks Northern Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Union Pacific, and Western Union were among the strongest up to about 12:30, but after that were weak. The market opened generally ¼@¾c higher than last night, with an exceptional advance of ¾ on St. Paul & Omaha preferred. By 10:15 the general market had declined ¼@¾, and Denver had declined 1¾. By 11:30 the general market had again advanced ¼@1¾. In the hour from 11:30 to 12:30 there was a general decline of ¼@1¼, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred and Oregon & Transcontinental, with 1½ on Northern Pacific preferred, 1¾ on the common, 1¼ on Northwestern, 1¾ on Denver, 1½ on Reading, ¾ on Central Pacific, 1 on Michigan Central, and smaller declines on others. Yesterday's strength and confidence in the stock market disappeared again today, but in all probability to reappear again tomorrow or Monday. The market is still made almost entirely by the speculative forces of the street. There is a constant moderate volume of purchases of stocks in small amounts for investment, but it has very little influence on the daily fluctuations of prices. Its only significance is to indicate the probability that if there should be a continued advance of prices for a week or two the buying by the public outside of Wall street would increase.

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Cook County 7s, 1885	103	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	170
Cook County 7s, 1893	107	West Div. City Ry.	28½
Cook County 7s, 1895	111	†Postal Telegraph Co.	7

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The following were the bona sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Eastern 6s.....113¾ | 3000 N Y & N E 6s.....92
5000 Mex Cent 7s.....61¼ | 10000 T D & Ind Inc.....95
2000 N Y & N E 7s.....102 | 2000 Ogn S L 6s.....95

SECOND BOARD.

5000 A & P 7s.....95 | 4000 Ogn S L 6s.....95
10000 C B & Q 5s.....104 | 2000 Ogn Imp 6s.....95
4000 Mex Cent 7s.....61¼ | 2000 Wis Cen 2d.....41

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The market opened strong, with the bulls apparently masters of the situation. The shorts were again the principal buyers, and the manipulation of the Northern Pacifics endeavored to force them to cover as high as possible, stopping them no doubt with a fresh line of short stock. The execution of a few buying order for outside account also helped the advance. Towards noon the market became dull, and prices commenced to drop. About 1 o'clock a selling movement was started in the Northern Pacific, on a report that the company had finally decided to issue a second mortage 6-per cent bond of $30,000,000, which would be placed at 75. Efforts to realize by parties who had bought on the recent advance were found difficult, and the price receded 2 per cent for the preferred and ¼ per cent for the common. The balance of the market sold off, in sympathy with the rapid decline in the Northern Pacifics. Reading and Jersey Central did not act as many friends of the companies expected upon the very favorable statement of both roads. Both stocks were weak and closed lower. Pennsylvania & Buffalo were weak on good selling, which was, however, not large in amount. Money is easy at 5 per cent. The sales of bonds were not large, and were confined almost exclusively to the Reading varieties, in which there was a slight advance.

The market closed steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	56¾	56¾
Reading	25¾	25¾
Lehigh Valley	69¾	70
Northern Pacific	34¾	35
Northern Pacific preferred	69¾	69¾
Lehigh Navigation	45¾	45¾
L., N. Y. & P	55¾	56
Jersey Central	81¾	81¾

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 28.—Sight exchange on New York, $1 per $1,000 premium. Bankers' sterling, 488.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 28—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 138½; Pennsylvania Central, 61½; New York Central, 119¾; Erie, 32½; Reading, 27.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £100,000.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Rentes, 78f 85c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Homestake	17	Quicksilver	6
Iron Silver	No sales.	Quicksilver pfd	30
Ontario	30	Sutro	50

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Aliquos Min Co	1¾	Quincy	54
Calumet & Hecla	245	Flint & P. M. pfd	101½
Catalpa	35	Osceola	17
Franklin	13¾	Huron	1 9-16
Pewabic	2¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha Con	$2.25	Hale & Norcross	$3.62½
Alta	1.62½	Mexican	2.37½
Best & Belcher	3.12½	Nav-jo	2.75
Bodie Con	85	Northern Belle	1.87½
California	15	Ophir	3.37½
Choller	2.62½	Potosi	1.05
Con. Virginia	45	Savage	1.70
Crown Point	1.35	S. Nevada	3.75
Elko con	10	Union Con	1.35
Eureka con	6.25	Utah	1.87½
Gould & Curry	2.25	Yellow Jacket	3.12½
Grand Prize	50	Scorpion	60

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Liberty st, 125 ft w of Canal, s f, 25x73 ft, improved, dated Aug. 30 (Joseph Meissner to Wm. Schroeder).....$ 2,000
Wright st, 130 ft w of Union, s f, 25x115 ft, improved, dated Aug. 30 (same party to same).....
Same property as the above, dated Aug. 30 (N. and H. Behrend to Anna Meissner).....
Cornelia st, near Holt, s f undivided ¼ of 125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 27 (Peter Seefo to Frank Sergot).....
Fremont st, near Division, e s, 20x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (J. and J. E. Wright to Henry Kolle).....
West Harrison st, s e cor of Francisco, undivided ¼ of 2 acres, dated Mar 1 (D. C. Last Jr. to Thomas P. Philips).....
West Harrison st, n e cor of Central Park av, undivided ¼ of Lot 18, dated Aug. 8, 1883 (same party to same).....
Emerald av, 240 ft s of Douglas, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 27 (Charles Thompson to Catharine Morris).....
West Thirteenth place, 250 ft n of Throop st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 5, 15 (J. L. Willis to Joshua Doyle).....
Mohawk st, s e cor of Virginia, e f, 24x70 ft, improved, dated Aug. 27 (John Spies to Peter Brost).....
E Lake st, in Counselman's part of Lots 116, 118, etc, in Butterfield's Addition, improved, dated Sept. 27 (W. and S. Sosenberg to F. H. Mueller).....
Lot 11, in same as above, dated Sept. 26 (Anton Schon to C. F. Hohde).....
Cottage Grove av, 250 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 100x110 ft, dated Sept. 27 (W. J. Hunter to John W. Ned).....
Hastings st, 286 ft w of Throop, n f, 24x124 ft, also Hastings st, n e cor of Centre av, 25x124 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 12 (Oliver F

First and second clear siding, tied, 12x16 ft. 21.50
A and B siding..... 18.00@20.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18 to 19 ft..... 14.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18 to 20 ft..... 16.00
No. 3 boards, 12 to 20 ft..... 12.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear dull at 34s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—10s 6d@ 11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 5d@8s 11d; spring, 8s 3d@8s 9d; California, 8s 10d@9s; club, 9s 1d@9s 6d. Corn, new, 5s 5d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—1:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and unchanged. Corn, 5s 4½d.

Receipts of wheat last three days 120,000 centals and centals being American. Weather fine.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the wool sales today 8,482 bales of Sydney and Port Phillip were sold.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—A leading grain circular says that the market for grain is more quiet in the face of the receipt of lower quotations from America, but prices are maintained. The attendance today was fair, and there was moderate trade. Fine winter wheat is slightly dearer. Best flour is in limited demand. Spring flour is in improved request. Corn is in good demand, but at a reduction in price of ½ penny.

LONDON, Sept. 28—6 p. m.—REFINED PETROLEUM—Steady.

ANTWERP, Sept. 28.—PETROLEUM—Dull.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales. American, 5,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and unchanged. Corn—New weaved, 5s 4½d.

BACON—Short clear, 34s 6d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, dull and lower.

RECEIPTS—For the past three days—Wheat, 120,000; American, 70,000. Corn, 30,000.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Corn, 5s 4½d. Receipts of wheat past three days, 120,000 centals, of which 70,000 were American. Weather fine.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—12 m.—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring, 8s 10d; No. 3 do, 8s 7d; We-tern red winter, 8s 7d. Corn steady at 5s 3d. Cargoes off Coast—Wheat and corn firm. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. For the United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat, not much doing; corn in moderate demand. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past week, 456,000 centals, of which 230,000 were American. Pork dull at 73s. Lard dull at 41s. Bacon, long clear dull at 36s 6d; short clear, 34s 6d. Cheese, quiet at 63s 6d. Beef dull at 83s. Tallow quiet at 41s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull. Country markets for wheat firm.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat slow. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very dull. Corn, none offered. Prices on passage—Wheat and corn dull. Country markets for wheat—English firm; French steady. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

DRY GOODS.

The dry-goods market is in an eminently satisfactory condition. Perhaps in no previous year at this stage of the season has trade displayed as great activity as at present. From early morning until night the wholesale houses are thronged with buyers, most of whom are ordering with something more than the customary liberality. Reports from the interior show that an active business is in progress, and all indications are confirmatory of anticipations indulged in at the opening of the fall trade—viz.: that the present season will prove to be the most active and profitable experience of any our jobbers have experienced for a number of years.

The general market is much stronger than a few weeks ago. Our jobbing trade-circulars have neither been very pronounced nor numerous, but they are all in the direction of an advance. Aside from the exceptionally heavy demand, the market is faster in getting action an upward turn in the severe drouth which for some weeks past has seriously interfered with the operations of the mills in the manufacturing districts of New England. A general curtailment of production has made necessary, while many of the large mills have been obliged to shut down entirely. The prospects of a short cotton crop also has a stimulating effect, and a general advance in prices of cotton goods is the result. In fact, present appearances, very positive. At the moment the market is strong for tea- and heavy brown sheetings and shirtings, bleached goods, denims, ticks, and in all staple and fancy cottonades. The more recent changes are an advance to 6½c in Lawrence L. L.; and to 7½c and 7¾c in Pepperell R and B, respectively.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—A very tame movement is reported in winter for prompt delivery; better qualities essentially unchanged. Little export call is noted. A considerable portion of the business was in red-graded and unclassified, for storing purposes. Spring was lifeless. Coarse grain finishes dull and very quiet, the contracts reported since our last (additional to those then stonied yesterday) embracing hence by steam for Liverpool, grain at 4d; London, on private terms, quoted at 3½d; Glasgow, part at 4½d; Avonmouth, from store, 5d. Sales for early delivery included: No. 2 red, fall, at 81.12½@1.12¾; No. 2 spring, at 81.12½@1.13; afloat, 81.12½; free on board, closing at 81.12¾ asked for fall, and 81.11¾ bid for winter. Futures: September, 81.11½@1.11¾, closing, 81.11¾ asked; October, 81.11@1.11¾, closing, 81.11¾; November, 81.12@1.12¼, closing, 81.12¼; December, 81.12@1.12¾, closing, 81.12¾ asked; January, 81.13@1.13¾, closing, 81.13¾ asked; February, 81.14@1.14¾, closing, 81.14¾ asked; March, 81.15@1.15¾, closing, 81.15¾ asked; April, 81.16@1.16¾, closing, 81.16¾ asked. Corn—Spot lots in moderate demand and firmer; options quiet and steady. Sales: No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 2 mixed, 61c; No. 2 yellow, 61½c; No. 2 for September, 61½@61¾c; October, 61½@61¾c; November, 61½@61¾c; December, 61½@61¾c; January, 61½@61¾c; May, 63½@63¾c. Oats—Spot lots in fair demand and firmer; options quiet and steady. Sales: No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 40½c; No. 2 for September, 40½c; October, 40½c; November, 40½c; December, 40½c; January, 40½c; May, 43½c. Rye dull at 81c. Barley nominal at 90c. Hay quiet at 90c@$1.10. Hops quiet and steady at 15@30c. Coffee—Fair Rio cargoes, 10½c; No. 7 Rio, 9½c; mild grades, quiet and steady; Java, 23c; Mocha, 25c; Maracaibo, 20c; Laguayra, 19c; Rio, 9½@10½c; Santos, 10½@11c

SKETCHES.

A Girl's Promise and How She Kept It—The Prize Story.

The Life, Dress, and Personality of a Noted Leader of Parisian Society.

Some of the Bathing Costumes Exhibited on a Sultry Day at Long Branch.

Philosophical Reflections on the Growing Popularity of Marriage—How to Propose.

The First Woman in a Mining Camp and How She Was Welcomed—A Depot Idyl.

The Tribune's Prize Story.

[THE TRIBUNE'S prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story which follows.]

A Girl's Promise.

Stella Lansing's foot slipped as she reached for a branch of autumn flowers just over the edge of the high river-bank. Her cry had a ring of genuine terror in it, and the vigorous way in which she caught at the grass and bushes showed that she was frightened and helpless. The grass and bushes broke under her weight, and she was all but over the brink when her summer friend helped her. It was all over in a moment. With one hand he grasped a stout shrub, caught the falling girl with the other, gave a vigorous swing, which brought her back to safety again, and stood smiling down into her pale face and startled eyes.

She stood for a minute with his arm about her, the color slowly coming back into her cheeks and lips and the strength to her limbs. She looked down at the river, and a long shudder shook her slender form.

"You saved my life, Mr. Arnold," she said, "how can I ever thank you?"

"Nonsense," replied Earl Arnold, "I have done nothing of the sort. I've certainly saved you from the misfortune of torn clothing, probably from the pain of some serious bruises, and possibly from a thorough wetting in the river; that is all."

"All?"

Her tone was amazed and a little indignant.

"Yes, all. I'll prove it to your satisfaction. How far is it to the river?"

"Perhaps twenty feet, or a little more."

"Is the slope steep?"

"Yes; no; well, not so very steep."

"Are there any stones or stumps to injure one?"

"No, but——"

"'No' is enough. Are there bushes enough to break one's fall and give a fair chance to catch and hold on?"

"I—I think so."

"Well, then, I venture to say you'd have come up the bank without serious injury, even if there had been no one here to catch you. You would have been rather a rumpled and dilapidated specimen of humanity instead of the very fresh and charming young lady you are at this moment—now that you've got your color back. Don't be angry; my little argument was designed to turn your energies in a saving direction; I was afraid you were going to faint."

"I never, retorted Stella, "and I won't permit you to make little of your act to keep me from it, either. I am almost ready to faint in good earnest, for the first time in all my life, remember—to punish you for refusing to be a hero."

"Hush, hush," said Arnold with a laugh, turning his back to her and composedly folding his arms. "I never knew a lady to faint yet unless there was some standing near to catch her. Are you going to be the first?"

Earl Arnold's mood seemed to strike a responsive chord in the girl's mind, for she laughed back her friend and laughed heartily, a long rich laugh, with music in its every thrill and cadence.

"Come," she said, "give me the flowers I dropped, and let us walk again."

They continued their pleasant walk, the clear and bright September day steeping the landscape in autumn glory all about them.

They were silent, or spoke but rarely, for a time, for the nearness to accident had been a shock to both. Stella felt that she should never look at the river again in quite the way in which she had always regarded it, and Earl Arnold had very grave and thoughtful despite the fact that he had treated his act as one of little worth, and the danger as slight.

Let us look at the two as they walk silently on, and learn something of their present and their past. Their future is coming fast enough—fast enough!

Stella Lansing was 17, slightly built, possessed of a wondrous wealth of golden hair and eyes of a peculiar tint of blue which we see sometimes in pictures and are tempted to say is unnatural and impossible until we see it in the eyes of some lovely woman—say in one case in a million. Stella was quite unlike any of the rest of her family. Her father and her brother were stout and heavy, and decidedly dark. Her mother had been a blonde in her youth, less decidedly so than Stella, however; but age had silvered her hair and left only a quiet and matronly dignity in place of the beauty which had perhaps once been hers. Stella's sister, five years younger than herself, was the picture in miniature of her father. The family were fully agreed that Stella's hair and eyes and complexion were a heritage from an ancestry so far back that they had no personal memory of it.

It may be that her mentality was an inheritance from the same source. She was quick, intense, impulsive—half a dreamer, with a strangely-vivid imagination, too. Earl Arnold was the guest of Robert Lansing, Stella's brother. These two men had been classmates in college during their entire course, and roommates for the last two years of the work. The Lansings were rich, and Robert studied because he loved books and hard mental labor. Whatever he liked best he read exhaustively, while he simply took up in a slight degree those things which he cared little for, studying only enough to enable him to pass the examinations upon them. Arnold, on the other hand, was compelled to think of the dollars and cents which his education would enable him to win, and he worked hardest many times on those subjects for which he really cared the least. It is little wonder that both of these young men acquired a one-sided education, and that in many respects the results of their work were unlike. They had never lost their manly love for each other through it all, however.

Robert Lansing, well-to-do and at leisure, had invited his friend to spend the summer with him. Arnold had consented on condition that he be allowed to bring his work with him. His condition had been granted, and he had come to the beautiful home of the Lansings only to find that in a pleasant and hospitable way they were at cross-purposes with him. He had come to the country to rest from the wearing routine of work, but fully determined to write a book during his summer freedom, they had been as decided in their determination that their guest should have absolute mental rest, and that pleasure should be constant. It was September now. Arnold knew of no reason why he might not delay his departure for a month yet, possibly for six weeks, but duty began to pull him homeward whenever he paused in his happy life to think of duty and his work in the world. It was September, and his book was not done. To be sure, there were a good many sheets of closely-written manuscript which represented the labor of sundry rainy days and moonless nights, and some sheets which were half covered with a lingering scrawl, which latter were the results of days when he had denied himself to his friends and resolutely driven himself to work against his will. He would probably burn the latter sheets; the former would doubtless be the most pleasing in his book, for he felt that the quality of his work had been better than ever before, small though the quantity had been.

Now his book was not done. And when he had asked himself why, only a night or two before, the face of Stella Lansing had risen up before him. He had known her brother for years, and her for only one little summer, but she was the cause which his brain acknowledged and his heart felt. In place of the thrilling chapters of romance which he had purposed to weave he had the memory of days among the trees and flowers and of nights upon the moonlit river. The romance must be written in the future, but he might have something more to put in it than if he had staied away from the Lansings.

Earl Arnold had asked himself two very plain and honest questions, promptly, and honestly, and candidly, when he found the face of Stella coming before him as the reason for his neglect of work. Why should her face come to his mind when she had been but one among his pleasant summer friends and companions? "Do I love her?" was the first question he asked himself. She was beautiful, cultivated, good; a woman of whose love any man might well be proud; a woman whose love any man might well work and wait for. But he frankly answered his first question in the negative. He liked and admired Miss Stella. Thrown into her society he might come to care much more than he now did for her. But he found only friendship, only the love a brother might feel for a sister, in his heart for her now.

His second question may seem a strange one when we remember how he had answered his first. What he would have done if his conscience and his reason had told him the answer to it was "Yes," I cannot say. He would have proved himself a good and true man then, as he always had; he would have done what was right, I am certain of that, but just what he would have done I cannot say. His second question was: "Does Stella Lansing love me?" There are men who are ready to believe at any and all times, and under any and all circumstances, that women are desperately in love with them. I presume that the reader already feels well enough acquainted with Mr. Earl Arnold to be sure that he is not to be classed with that kind of conceited fellows, but with a very different type of men. Had a clear-headed, and honest, and frank-with-himself individual like Arnold loved a woman he might have decided that she caged nothing for him, and have been mistaken; but, when that chance for error was eliminated, if he decided that the woman cared nothing for him there was not one chance in a hundred that he would be wrong. And Earl Arnold decided positively and promptly that "No" was the answer to his second question as well as to his first one.

Arnold was quite a student of psychology. He was quick to see and use any opportunity that might arise for putting any theory or decision which he had formed to the test. So, as Stella and he walked along in silence, he was trying the answers to these two questions he had so recently asked and answered, in the light of the narrow escape she had had from accident and the service he had rendered her. There was nothing to shake his decisions; there was much to confirm them; so he put away from him any lingering shadow of doubt he might have had.

They walked along the high river bank to the "Great Bridge" (so called to distinguish it from a smaller one), which was near the Lansing mansion. This bridge led from the high plain on which the Lansing residence stood across the main channel of the river to "the island." "The island" was a favorite resort for all who visited that part of the country. It was perhaps twenty rods long and nearly as wide, with steep and rocky sides, and with a growth of great trees which made it a most magnificent picnic ground. From the farther side another bridge led across a narrow channel, and beyond was the road to the railroad station and town, two miles away, where the Lansings and their immediate neighbors could come into some slight contact with the great, and busy, and hurrying world outside.

Our two friends walked across the great bridge and to the upper end of the island, where a great mass of earth and rock hung far out over the river.

Stella gazed into the water as though fascinated with its hurrying dash. She drew a long sobbing breath, and turning to her companion she said: "It was a narrow escape, whatever you may say, and without your help I should be beyond all the weaknesses and limitations of this world, and as strong and as wise as only death can make us."

"Yes; out of weakness, strength; out of sorrow, gain; out of lost powers, wisdom; out of death, eternal life." His voice was low and reverent. "I should have been able to help you then, perhaps. I fancy that the dead sometimes come near to those who have been their friends in this world, and that they aid and care for them."she said.

Arnold smiled at the girl's seriousness. "I think you could help your friends more as you are now," he said.

"How? To write books?" she asked him with a quick change of mood that made her her own fancy shift.

"Perhaps so," he assented, slowly, "perhaps so. You may possibly help me more, in an indirect way, than you would guess. I am thinking seriously of putting you into my book."

The flush on her face showed that she was pleased, but she answered half petulantly: "That would be little help. I don't believe in being merely passive in the service of a friend. What you mention would leave me helping you very much as a block of stone helps the builder who uses it."

"Not quite that," he said, "but rather as the flower helps the artist who copies it."

"Your figure of speech is prettier than mine," she answered, "but it means the same. I could never bear to be passively used. I should feel that I must actively do. I believe I could not rest in my grave if any one I cared for needed my help."

The sun had set, the twilight of the autumn day had come. The trees sobbed and murmured above their heads as though they had secrets locked in their tough old hearts which nightfall made them mourn over. The full round harvest moon came up, and the feeling of romance which night brings settled down over the two who had come so much nearer to each other since she had stood face to face with the mystery and terror of death and he had saved her life.

They walked slowly home in the beautiful night. She gave him her hand at the door. "I pray God that you may some time need my help," she said, "as firmly and as truly as I needed yours today. If you do, I will surely come." A little shiver shook her, but she smiled and was gone.

Earl Arnold left the Lansing house fully determined to keep up a brisk correspondence with his friends there. Their kindness had made the summer of 1878 the happiest of his life, and he clung to the memory of the year and its friendships.

But since he had determined that love had found no resting-place in either his heart or hers, why should he write to Stella? Would it be wise? Would it be right? He took so long a time to answer these questions that he never wrote. He wrote to Robert, frequently and at great length, for some months, and found himself watching for the replies which were less frequent and longer delayed than his own letters, but these thoughts and feelings gradually gave way to others, and silence settled down between him and his friends. To tell the truth, Arnold had given himself to a fierce desire for wealth and the work necessary to acquire it. Just why he so ardently desired wealth he could not tell, and I will not try on that score to speak for him and be wiser than he. I will let the reader guess why, before I am done.

The spring of 1880 saw Arnold with many of his wishes changed to certainties. Business had been prosperous with him and he was on the road to wealth. His book had never been finished; he believed it never would be; the few sheets which he had written were put away in his desk, a fragment of a past epoch in his life which he had left behind him long ago and which he could only dream over now.

Business called our hero over the railroad which passed near the home of the Lansings some time early in June.

It had rained for days a steady deluge from the laden clouds, and our hero went prepared for wet weather. There was little hope that he would find anything else.

The day had been even worse than the day before, if that was possible, and Arnold believed he had "the blues," despite the fact that he usually was in a bright and sunny mood. The train ran through a dreary country, and the rain and wind added the last touch of desolateness to the scene. It was hard to tell when day ended and night came, but darkness settled down like a pall at last, and the wind and rain increased in violence, while the rumble of the thunder could be heard in the distance, and the sharp flash of the lightning, gradually coming nearer, could be seen.

The brakeman entered the car as the train came to a stop, spoke the name of the station only two miles from the home of the Lansings, and added: "The train will go no further tonight, gentlemen; the water is over the track two miles beyond the station, and there is a bridge in danger only a little further. The train will remain here until tomorrow noon at least."

There were all sorts of people aboard. There was the man (you will find him on every train) who would have had the cars go on at any rate, risking the lives of all the passengers in the most reckless manner; there were the men who thought the train should be run back for fifty miles to a town where there were good hotels; there were the men who felt that it was absolutely necessary for them to get out and go ahead as far as the engine; there were the men who began to tell of similar adventures they had experienced; there were women who felt it their duty to ask the conductor, the brakeman, and every one else who would listen to them a host of strange and useless questions. Some men made ready to leave the car for supper, some to seek lodgings. Among all of them, Earl Arnold did the only original and unprecedented thing. As he put on his waterproof coat and tucked his pantaloons into the tops of his heavy boots some one looked at him and inquiringly said, "Well?" "I've some friends a couple of miles out," he said, "and I'll take a walk as far as that." The lightning helped him to find his way. It showed him how fearfully heavy the rainfall had really been, for there were deep pools of water all along the way. He stumbled through more than one, the water reaching to his knees, and the wind scattered the branches of the trees and other sorts of debris along the road he traveled, and was so strong at times that he could hardly keep his feet. A dozen rods ahead of him the lightning struck a giant tree and hurled it, splintered and crushed, across his path. Some men would have turned back. Earl Arnold was a man who was in the habit of doing whatever he undertook. He went on.

At the little bridge he paused. A flash showed him that the water almost reached the planking, and the structure shook and trembled under the force of the angry torrent. It was but a short run to make, however, and he would be upon the island. Carefully taking his bearings by the light afforded by two or three successive flashes of lightning, and waiting until the wind abated its terrible force for a moment, he dashed across and stood upon the island. A quick, tearing, crushing roar, and he knew that he had not been one moment too soon; the little bridge was gone, leaving not a fragment behind, and he could not retrace his steps if he would.

The water over the island itself was ankle-deep, and as he waited in darkness during a lull in the wind he believed he could feel the water rising higher and creeping toward his knees.

The wind swept with a demon-like shriek across the island again, and the water dashed over him in a great wave of foam and spray. He could hardly keep his feet. A floating beam struck his ankles, and he went down upon his back in the strong current. He struggled to his feet, realizing that he was face to face with death, and with the odds terribly against him.

There was a sound like an earthquake, a rumbling roar followed by a mighty commotion of the waters, and he knew instinctively that the projecting mass of rock and earth at the upper end of the island had gone, carrying its load of trees with it. There was every reason to fear that the fierce flood would wash away the island, little by little, leaving nothing behind.

The lightning had ceased, and the roar of the thunder only came to him from a distance. But the noise of the winds and waters was terrible. To stay was death; but what else could he do? He could not even guess his way to the great bridge.

Suddenly a glimmer of light shone through the darkness. He hurried toward it through the rising watery waste. Five minutes, and his foot touched the planks of the bridge.

The light grew brighter. A few moments of suspense, and he felt that it might save him. The great bridge was broken and wrecked, crushed and twisted out of all semblance to the bridge he had known in the happy summer-time of two years ago; but it still extended from pier to pier, and offered a chance, even though a slight one, of escape. It swung and swayed in the fearful gale and in the onrushing of the stream. It might stand for ten minutes; it might go down in less than one. The waves dashed in drenching sheets over it. But among the broken timbers along its ruined strength there was a chance for life. It would be a brave man who would take it. A coward would have remained there and died rather than have risked the horrors of a hand-to-hand conflict with the wind and wave.

The light lay in a long streak upon the side of the bridge, marking out the best pathway only part way, however. He could have followed the line of light with his eager gaze. This was what he saw: A slight and graceful girlish form standing far down the opposit bank—one hand holding herself by a shrub which grew from the bank—the other holding a lantern aloft. The wind tossed her clothing and tossed her head to tear it from her position, and the light flickered and faltered. But the face of the woman was calm, and hopeful, and steadfast. The smile which seemed to him a surety of safety shone from the great blue eyes of Stella Lansing. Her wealth of golden hair was tossed all about her head and shoulders, and bent forward in her eagerness; her lips were slightly apart; her face was deadly pale.

Looking at her, so near him, and yet so far beyond reach, the memory of his vacation days with her came in upon his soul in a great flood of longing and tenderness. Standing there, with little chance of living to see the light of another day, he knew all at once that he loved Stella Lansing with all the strength of his great and noble heart—knew that he had loved her in the days of their mutual past, and that for all time—and beyond time—he should never cease to love her.

He commenced his perilous journey. Sometimes he crept along a narrow line of timber upon his hands and knees; sometimes he could stand upright and walk for a few feet; sometimes he hung suspended in the air from an iron rod, and worked himself forward hand over hand. At times the water was on a level with him; then he would be half immersed in it; and again he would be so far above it that the light which shone along his airy path hardly showed him the stream below. Now the wind almost swept him from his hold; then it would almost die away to a calm, and give him a better chance to fight out his battle with fate. And all the time the lantern showed him the way; all the time the kind and steadfast eyes of Stella Lansing led him on. It did not last many minutes. He touched the solid bank at last, and a great sigh of relief and thankfulness shook his breast.

"My darling; my darling; my darling." That was his cry as he stumbled up the bank. A greater gust swept down the valley than had struck there before. The great bridge went down in a heap of shapeless ruins. The lantern was dashed from the hand of the form beside him and down into the river below.

But a soft hand stole to its place upon his arm, and together they hurried to the house. There was no light. Nor was there any chance for words in so fierce a gale. But the strong man felt how precious life had suddenly become to him as he felt the pressure of the little hand of the woman he loved.

She opened the outer door, entered first, and stole silently and swiftly, like a deeper shadow in the darkness of the hall, up the stairs. Arnold turned to the left and entered the parlor without knocking. His friend Robert rose to meet him, astonishment mingled with the welcome in his eyes. But Robert Lansing was considerate. "Wait until tomorrow morning to tell your adventures," he said; "you are certainly thoroughly worn out tonight, and shall retire at once."

There were many things to keep Earl Arnold awake that night, but his utter weariness conquered them all. The sea of forgetfulness swept in over his heart and brain before he had been in his bed five minutes, and his friend Robert had been knocking at his door for some time next morning before he awoke.

It was only barely light, but a few words sufficed to explain the early call.

"I am going for a long walk to see the ruin which the waters have made, and I knew you would choose to go if you knew it. No one else in the house is up. We will be back in season for a late breakfast."

Arnold arose. They went away together.

"A late breakfast." He could thank her then for his life. He would begin then his manful effort to win her love. "I love her; I love her; I love her," he said over and over again to himself. He recalled her words, with proud and happy tears in his eyes, "I pray God that you may sometime need my help as fully as I needed yours today." That was what she had said, that and this, "If you do, I will surely come."

"She loves me; she loves me; she loves me," was the triumph song his heart took up—a song which has taken a sadder key than it had in that early morning—but the song it will softly, and tenderly, and believingly sing while his life shall last.

The sun was bright in the sky that morning. Nature seemed to have forgotten her elemental rage and the ruin she had wrought. Arnold stretched his arms wide apart in very joy of life and strength; it was so glorious a thing to live.

Arnold never guessed the end of his story, but it was coming fast.

Their path lay through the churchyard. Robert's face clouded and saddened, and he commenced to speak, but restrained himself. "She loves me; she loves me; she loves me," said Arnold for the thousandth time, as he thought of last night. Then the surroundings suggested another thing she had said: "*I believe I could not rest in my grave if one I cared for needed my help.*" Take that home to your heart, Earl Arnold, the sweetest thought that memory will ever have for you until the June grasses wave over *your* dead heart. Take it home with you from the sadness of that bitter morning. "*I believe I could not rest in my grave if one I cared for needed my help,*" was the sentence which rang through his brain. And before him, with tender grass and delicate plants springing up upon it, was a grave. And on the stone he read these words:

"In Memory of
ELLA LANSING,
Died Sept. 30, 1879."

CLARENCE M. BOUTELLE.

A Paris Society Leader—The Life, Dress, and Person of the Princesse de Sagan.

Paris Letter: Thoroughly as she is at home in the Maison Persane at Trouville, at the Château de Mello, between Chantilly and Beauvais, or at her new villa in the Rue de Fréjus at Cannes, the Princesse de Sagan never seems quite so much in her element as when she is doing the honors of her magnificent hotel in the Faubourg St. Germain. The hotel in which the Princess has given so many of these grand fêtes was formerly the Hôtel Hope, and it was purchased from the financier after whom it was named by another financier almost, if not quite, as wealthy. This was Baron Seillière, who had amassed such a large fortune that he was able to give an almost regal dowry to his daughter when the eldest son of the Duc de Sagan et de Valençay asked her in marriage.

The marriage has not been a happy one, for the Princesse de Sagan failed to keep command over her husband, hard as she tried to do so. Whatever may have been the predisposing causes, the Prince and Princess agreed to differ and separate; but the Princess behaved very liberally, as she paid all her husband's debts, which, counting in francs, represented millions. The Prince has lived in Paris ever since, and as President of the Petit Cercle, officially styled Cercle de la Rue Royale, and of the Steeplechase Society, which owns the Auteuil race-course, he has acquired a popularity of a certain kind among sporting people. So far as money is concerned, he would have but little were it not for the generosity of his wife; but he will be much better off at the death of his father, the Duc de Sagan et de Valençay, for he will then inherit the royal domain of Sagan on the border of the Provinces of Brandenburg and Silesia. For this branch of the Talleyrand-Périgords has been settled in Prussia for some years, though the Prince de Sagan does not like being told that he is more of a German than a Frenchman.

Despite their separation the Prince and Princess are upon what may be described as friendly terms, for the Prince always appears in the character of host at his wife's grand parties, and they have a common ground of sympathy in their two sons, the elder of whom, Hely de Talleyrand-Périgord, is now 25, and is traveling round the world with some friends of his own age. His second son is eight years younger, and he is still at school.

Mme. de Sagan, who has a large fund of humor, would perhaps answer that she did not go to Deauville because she wanted to be at the seaside. She is, perhaps, more thoroughly chezelle at Trouville than at Cannes; and, in regard to dress, her example is so slavishly followed that she, having worn scarlet during the greater part of the season before last at Trouville, a large proportion of the visitors came out in reds of various shades last season, when Mme. de Sagan, of course, had taken quite a different color. It was at the trysting place of the ladies on the Deauville Pier, nicknamed La Potinière, that Mme. de Sagan is credited with having made the sententious remark that "If men only knew the value of certain gestures, they would save themselves a good deal of useless talking" ("Si les hommes connaissaient la valeur de certains gestes, on s'épargnerait bien des discours inutiles"). After leaving Trouville the Princess generally goes about the middle of September to drink some healing waters, and in October she comes to Paris, where she receives until it is time to fly South once again.

Mme. de Sagan has physically as well as intellectually much in common with the Princesse de Metternich, and to these two ladies, who were indisputably the most elegant of the brilliant pleiad which gathered around the Empress Eugénie a quarter of a century ago, belongs in about equal proportions the honor of having invented the eminent M. Worth, for the Princess' taste in dress is irreproachable, as her manner is perfect, and though she has never had any pretensions to beauty she is the impersonation of grace and elegance.

Her figure may be rather too slight to please the sculptor, but its harmonious and undulating lines atone for the lack of fullness; and if there is a lack of regularity about the profile, if the curve of the nose is too pronounced, and if there is a sarcastic curl about the corners of the lips, the head is beautifully shaped, and the shoulders come out radiant beneath the sheen of diamonds which penetrate them as in a girdle of fire. It would be affectation to ignore the fact that rumor has at times been busy with the name of Mme. de Sagan, and ill-natured stories of one kind and another have been retailed both in France and in England. But these have been no more than stories, told by persons better endowed with imagination than good taste; and, considering the invidious position which a woman separated from her husband must, even when the fault is on his side, necessarily occupy, it says much for Mme. de Sagan's rectitude and tact that she has retained her prestige undiminished, and has steered her course safely amid reefs and quicksands which would have engulfed a more fragile bark.

Beauty in the Surf—Gorgeously-Attired Fairies Who Beautify Fashionable Seashores.

Long Branch Letter: Now is the season for sea-bathing, and a visit to Long Branch, Newport, or Coney Island will show on these warm sultry days thousands of people taking a dip in the salty surf. Men and boys have not a variety of ways of swimming or bathing like women, probably because they are not afraid and soon learn to plunge boldly in, and then they make more of a business of the pastime than women. A journalier just back from Long Branch observed that the guests there have only commenced to bathe. The water is still very cold, having a temperature of sixty-three degrees. Every one bathes at Long Branch, the morning being the most fashionable hour. Ladies at the different hotels meet in the corridors at a stated hour and go in a body to the bathing-house. If one is ready to go into the water before the rest she sits calmly down on a bucket turned upside down, or some other equally as comfortable seat, and waits until her braver sisters (brave through numbers) emerge from their bathing-houses, all of them going into the water at one time. The bathing-houses are situated in long corridors and are very private.

The reporter was informed that most ladies don their bathing-suits before leaving their rooms in the hotel, as they have a chance there to sew on a button or ribbon that may have become misplaced, and then it is so much more comfortable than the small bathing-houses. Over their bathing costumes they put walking-dresses and carry their underclothing and dry slippers and stockings down with a Turkish towel by a shawl-strap. Many of them carry gossamer waterproofs, which they put on while going from the bathing-houses to the beach and then drop suddenly on the sands, the patient maid following after and calmly picking it up. Then she awaits the pleasure of her mistress' stay in the salt water on the beach, and when milady comes out she is quickly wrapped again in the gossamer and hurries off to her bathing-house.

The girl who can swim well enjoys her bathing greatly. She does not seem to mind having her hair wet, and runs quickly, with a plunge into the water, and swims boldly out where the surf is not so strong. She wears a light bathing-suit of serge or half flannel and cotton, made in a simple fashion with very little trimming and short sleeves. Her hair she twists tightly on the top of her head and sometimes wears an oil-skin cap; but more generally not anything on the head.

A fashion which seems peculiar to Newport and Long Branch girls is that of wearing bracelets and embroidered stockings while bathing. Every woman wears stockings either of dark blue or black, and has a pair of sandals to wear to and from the beach. Broad English belts of scarlet or white, with neckerchiefs of the same, make a pretty addition to a bathing-suit and are much worn.

In both of the watering-places mentioned above, and also at Coney Island, Rockaway, and Asbury Park, are hundreds of women who cannot swim, and who actually go in the water with their hair crimped and their faces painted and powered. They attire themselves in resplendent bathing-costumes, some of them being of fine broadcloth, lined with silk, with embroidered stockings, and real lace ruffles about the neck and sleeves, and a dainty embroidered handkerchief stuck in the belt, to be near at hand in case such an awful thing as a drop of water should get on her carefully gotten-up face. She walks gingerly into the water and stands in one spot holding on to the rope, and then she walks out again, and at luncheon she tells every one she had "such a delightful bathe. The water was so lovely," etc.

The girls who are learning to swim are among the most interesting to watch. Some kind teacher brings them out into water up to their necks, and then tells them to "get into the motion," while the teacher holds the pupil by two fingers under the chin. The poor pupil gets along nicely for about two seconds and then suddenly remembers that she is not on terra-firma, and immediately goes down and is up again struggling and gaping and hysterical, screaming she is "drowned, she knows she is, and she wants to get out," etc. Many wise girls get no further than the sands and sit in picturesque groups, with perhaps one toe in the water, building sand houses like the children or playing with seaweed and shells.

The fat women, who dress in ridiculous bathing-dresses and laugh and throw water at each other, give amusement oftentimes to a whole beach full of people. The larger they are the more good-natured they seem to be, and they duck and dive in the water like big children.

Newport girls are most fastidious about their bathing-costumes, and get new ones every two weeks, as the salt water soon takes the color out of them. Many of them wear long bathing-gloves.

All the ladies at the Oriental and Manhattan Hotels are busy making up bathing-suits like those worn by Mrs. Langtry. A dry-goods house in this city has sold so far this season 6,000 bathing-suits, so the pastime promises to be very popular.

The Growing Popularity of Marriage.

English Paper: One of the grounds on which the House of Lords was asked to reject the Deceased-Wife's-Sister bill was that it was a prelude to a campaign against the marriage laws generally, and that it would result in a complete revolution of the position occupied by marriage. The argument may not seem very clear, and those who maintained it have failed signally to elucidate its obscurities. The measure itself might, one would have thought, be more appropriately described as a tribute to the institution of matrimony than as an assault upon it. It was, however, known or reported that Mr. Chamberlain had said something at some time which indicated his opinion that the relations between husbands and wives were among those matters which might in future have to be reconsidered and readjusted by the law. Matrimony is not a topic which is usually held to come within the range of controversy, and to credit Mr. Chamberlain with any disparaging observations on the sacred rite was enough to rally the worshipers of wedlock round the altar of Hymen. As a matter of fact, the sentiment was propounded, not by the President of the Board of Trade, but by a London newspaper. Nevertheless, there are many estimable though extremely foolish people who believe that if Radicalism is allowed to work its wicked way, marriage, like other institutions, will cease to exist, and that connubial contracts, terminable at will, will take their place. Just five-and-twenty years ago the Divorce bill provoked precisely the same predictions. What has been the actual result? There may have been changes in the system of English domesticity; but not one of them can be attributed to the measure which Mr. Gladstone so vehemently denounced. Thirty years ago a popular song embodied the current complaint of mothers and daughters in the matrical inquiry, "Why Don't the Men Propose, Mamma?" Clubs were declared to be national curses, because their members, habituated to bachelor enjoyment, would not enter upon married life. These laments are no longer heard now, and the criticism upon our existing social system must be, not that nobody marries, but everybody marries, and within a few months of the solemnization of the ceremony forgets all about its reciprocal obligations.

One of the reasons that may be assigned for the growing popularity of marriage is the increased amount of liberty permitted to both the parties to the matrimonial contract. For the lady marriage is a signal of emancipation; for the husband it does not uniformly mean the surrender of his liberty. Young unmarried women have no chance against their married sisters, and the consequence is that the tone of girls who are ambitious of being wives is distinctly lower than it used to be. The nymphs who desire to don with as little delay as possible the myrtle and orange flowers, the lace and tulle, assume extraordinary demureness, and, in the quiet and other matters, imitate the tactics and wiles of those who have already invested their finger with the connubial circlet. Thus it may be truthfully said that the social advantages which marriage confers are indirectly not of unmixed benefit to the comparatively juvenile portion of the feminine community. In other words, because our wives enjoy themselves more our daughters seek to control themselves less. The change, however, that has taken place in the general estimate of the conditions and obligations of marriage is due to quite as much to extra-matrimonial as to matrimonial causes. The whole domestic system of the English people has changed during the last three or four decades. There is no kind of domestic tie which has not to some extent relaxed its hold. Families have undergone the inevitable disintegrating process at an earlier period in their corporate existence than used to be the case. Parents find that, in the crush and fever of the social competition, they can see comparatively little of their offspring. The duties which fathers and mothers were once careful themselves to discharge are now vicariously performed by governesses, nurses, schoolmasters, and tutors. Yet, greatly as life has multiplied its excitements, monotony is still one of its banes. Because the claims of society are more numerous and exacting it is not unfortunately the case that society itself is more enjoyable. In this way it comes to pass that husband and wife, in an ever-increasing degree, pursue independently their own course, and the principle of conjugal toleration is cultivated at the expense of that of conjugal fidelity. The augmentation of cases in the divorce court is said to be due to the popularity of the tribunal, not among the upper, but the lower classes of society. Hence it is argued the former are, notwithstanding any appearance which might seem to warrant a contrary conclusion, ethically superior to the latter. Would it not, as a matter of fact, be more true to say that the well-to-do understand better, and practice more consistently, the doctrine of reciprocal forbearance?

How to Propose.

St. Louis Letter: "How shall a man propose in order to be successful in his suit," repeated one of the most intelligent society ladies, whose silver locks only serve to enhance the beauty of her still youthful face. "In my opinion, though all men know well enough how to 'make love,' there is not one in a thousand who knows how to propose. My husband spent six months protesting and convincing me of his love, of which, by the way, I was well aware from the first, without once asking the important question, 'Will you marry me?' and finally one day said to me, with a disheartened air: 'You are like all the rest, a perfect enigma. I have spent months trying to win you, and I do not know that I have made any impression upon you; you are as hard to unravel as the scarf you wear around your throat.' 'This,' I exclaimed, in the most innocent way, 'why, 'tis no difficult task to unravel it, if you only get hold of the right string.' He saw the point, took hold of the right string, and——" "His arm took the place of the scarf?" "Well, neither of us has ever regretted it."

A bright-eyed girl, who is a skillful angler for hearts, thinks a young man to be successful should propose after a very short acquaintance, take the girl by storm, as it were, while she is pleased with a new beau, and before she has time to tire of him; then follow the proposal up with a vigorous courtship, lots of flowers and bon-bons, drives, theatre parties, etc., and, if she consents, insist upon a short engagement by all means. Another well-known blonde beauty, who has created sad havoc and had much experience in this line, says the only successful way is to propose when least expected. Allow no time for consideration, and then insist that the acceptance must be "now or never." She feels sure that is the only way that she will ever be captured, but she thinks very few men are bold enough to try that game. A handsome young widow, well known in social circles, who is not so rich as she was, says that the only successful way to win her is to offer a fine house, horses and carriage, with plenty of money to keep them up.

A dark-eyed girl, with a tangle of soft brown hair shading her brow, says: "If a fellow is desperately in love with a girl and persistent in his efforts to win her he is sure to gain his suit. Widowers understand this point, and know how to make love and propose, and you will observe they are always successful." She knows one case where a widower went in and hung up his hat, announcing his intention of remaining until he was accepted, and the girl had to marry him to get rid of him. A widower beau makes her nervous about the result.

One sweet, dreamy-eyed girl, who is just on the threshold of society, says: "Love-making must be so sweet that she would wish her lover to be a long time making the approaches, and she would not shorten the delights of an engagement; if they tire of each other it would be better before than after marriage. She is not particular as to his style, but he must be tall and handsome, and sing and dance well, and, above all, he must know how to make love." This girl's name must be kept secret.

A married lady in whose household the little god of love certainly makes his abode says the only successful proposition of which she knows anything was made without a word being spoken: "John and I sat looking in the fire a long time without saying anything, when all at once he put his arm around me, drew me to him, and kissed me. When father came in a moment later he said: 'Major, I'm going to steal your daughter.'"

"Quite quick courtship on record," said one old resident, "was that of Dr. Nick McDowell who, driving along the street in his buggy one day, saw a beautiful girl standing at the window. He immediately stopped and hitched his horse, rang the bell, inquired the lady's name, was ushered into the parlor, announced his own name, said he was pleased with her appearance and wished to marry her at once.' Nothing but the knowledge that she was actually in the presence of the celebrated physician kept her from fainting. To her plea of 'surprise at this unexpected announcement,' he only replied: 'Now or never.' When she asked to 'take a week to consider,' he said; 'I am going down street to attend a critical case, and have no time to spare right now.'

"'Give me a day, then.'

"'I'll tell you what I'll do. When I am through with this professional visit I'll drive around and get an answer; if you've made up your mind to marry me by that time, all right,'" and he left her, breathless and unable to articulate another word. When he returned they were quietly married. "No cards."

The First Woman in a Mining-Camp, and How She Was Welcomed.

June 30 was a day of jollification at Carbonate, Colo., being the advent of the first wagon, the first woman, and the first board from the mill.

It would have been interesting to the reader to have witnessed the electrifying effect on the men in the camp when word was passed along the line that a woman was coming. Long before she was within a mile of the camp knots of men were gathered here and there watching, looking in the direction from whence the wagon was to come. As she bove in sight, each one gathered around his or their camp as when an alarm had been sounded in a prairie-dog town. When within a few yards of the outside habitation the woman alighted and, accompanied by her husband, proceeded towards the County Clerk's office. (It had been advertised that the donation of a town-lot would be given the first woman who came in.) Curious eyes were watching her every step as she approached the Clerk's quarters. But the crowd which had gathered around the office for mail receded respectfully each side of the entrance. As she passed in Col. Ferguson serenely loomed up and, sailing out among the boys, agitated a reception.

Seized by the inspiration a hundred hats were removed from heads of noble structure and design, siluriated somewhat, perhaps, and a hundred horny palms passed over the unkempt locks to smooth them down, vests were pulled down, and a hundred pairs of eyes ran over the respective owner's "digs and clothes," proudly inspecting the inevitable "bali stitch" which rejoined the dismembered seam or held in place the patch of conspicuous dimensions. By a look of common consent the Colonel was the man selected to make the reception speech. Uneasily shifting his massive frame and stained fingers, the Colonel approached her, and, followed by the uncovered heads, he inadvertently yanked a frog from his throat and began:

"Respected Madam"—and a hundred heads nodded assent. Appealing again to his unfailing resource, inspiration, the Colonel resumed again: "Respected Madam—the illuminating spectre of this most fascinating occasion——" And a hundred heads bobbed serenely again in assent. Pluming again the source of inspiration, the halting Colonel staggered on: "Footprints of civilization which have first fallen on our carbonaceous soil, we welcome thee. Mercury in her aerial flight trails through the starry architraves of heaven to trail over the silurian outcrops of Garfield country, which has become sacred to us from toil, vicissitudes, and privations. It is ours by right of discovery, and you are welcome. We are conversant with your sex and some of us have been victimized. We have learned to love and cherish in memory the tiny fingers which were rubbed over our biscuits in order to coo and languish for the same. The delicacy of sewing on buttons (thimbleless) is ours, and our toil-stained robes bear the traces of the silurian outcrop. For months we have been here surrounded by the beautiful crystalline pearls of heaven, which have banked about and around us, and the only solace has been the chirp of the camp bird, and the weird wailings of the metamorphic beasts. We have long anticipated the daisy, struggling through the snowy depths to comfort us, as the day drew near when we laid by our snow-shoes on the limestone ledges, but this occasion is most sublime, undreamed of, and unprecedented in the history of our new country. Thou hast come upon us like a perfume-freighted breath of the gentle spring-time, and thou art the shrine to which we bow and bring tribute, and in behalf of these, my partners in the struggle, who stand before you with uncovered heads, some of them glistening like a burnished disc in the silurian sunlight—heads which have been robbed of capillary traces from inevitable contact, I again say, welcome."

And she dropped.

Love in the Depot.